RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 251 BOMBAY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1926. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
23 Oct.	URA ..		16,585
30 ,,	AK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	CHINA ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 ,,	CHINA ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	CHINA ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	CHINA ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	CHINA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,431
22 ,,	CHINA ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16 657
5 Feb.	CHINA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,500
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‖First Class Passengers only.

¶Extra Steamer at following reduced rates

x—1st Saloon to London £86, £70 & £60.
,, to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56

*—2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,
,, to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloo Return Ticket at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
4th Nov. '26	MANORA ..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,427
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO. STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA.

1926		
26th Oct.	NELLORE* .. CATHEY ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
23rd Nov.	NYANZA .. COMORIN ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
21st Dec.	DEVANHA .. MOLDAVIA ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
4th Jan. '27	DELTA .. NALDERA ..	China & Japan. At Colombo for Australia.
18th ,,	NELLORE .. CHITRAL ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
1st Feb.	NYANZA .. NARKUNDA ..	China & Japan. At Colombo for Australia.

* Omits Shanghai

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
PENANG MABU	5214	26 Oct.	31 Oct.
*TAMBA MARU	5 45	29 Oct.	13 Nov
Tottori Maru	5973	16 Nov.	28 Nov.
*AWA MARU	6028	29 Nov.	1 Dec.

* Passenge Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

anada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

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1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

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EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926.		
22nd Oct.	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
23rd ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.
25th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports
27th ,,	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.
27th ,,	BAMORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

East & West Ins. Co., Ld.

5, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
Established in 1913.
Remarkable progress since last 3 years.
THREE-FOLD PROTECTION SCHEME WITH INCREASED 2 BENEFITS.
POLICIES NEVER LAPSE.
UNIQUE AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE SYSTEM
Before ensuring elsewhere consult our rates and Prospectus,
WANTED DIVISIONAL AGENTS.
Apply to the Secretaries,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824
Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,66
Reserve Funds ..... F 43,777,341
£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sourabaya
Cheriboa	Padang	Solo
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, Esplanade Road
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg: Agent.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is t make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

Manufactured at
THE MOST UPTODATE FACTORY IN INDIA.
GUARANTEED TO BE WELL ABOVE THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION, 1925.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND CEMENT

produces most perfect concrete.

Send for our "A TALK ABOUT PORTLAND CEMENT"
—It is free to Engineers, Architects and Building Contractors.

SELLING AGENTS:
SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

INSURANCE

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 1¼ Lacs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street; CALCUTTA. Or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager,
Apollo Street, Fort, : : : : : : BOMBAY.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

Amichand Govanji,

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMPAY.
Tel, No. 22997.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications ar published in these columns at the following rates:—

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4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

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NOTICE.

WANTED—An ASSISTANT ENGINEER on a salary of Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per month according to qualifications, and an OVERSEER on a salary of Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 60 per month. Apply to STATE ENGINEER, Morvi State, Kathiawar.

27495

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of last Will and Testament and of the Codicil of BHAGWANJI JUGJIVAN SHAH alias BHAGWANJI J. SHAH alias BHAGVANJI JAGJIVANDAS SHAH alias BHAGWANJI JAGJIVANDAS SHAH alias BHAGVANJI JAGJIVANDAS alias BHAGWANJI JAGJIWANDAS alias BHAGVANJI J. SHAH alias BHAGWANJI JAGJIWANDAS SHAH, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Dasha Modh Bania, retired from private service ..... Deceased.

1. Bai PARVATI, widow of Bhagvanji Jugjivan Shah, of Cambay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Cambay and (2) AMBALAL SAKERLAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at 2nd Fanaswadi Lane, without the Fort, the first Petitioner being the executrix named in the will and the second Petitioner being an executor according to the tenor of the Codicil of the abovenamed deceased.

..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 14th day of October, 1926.

Messrs. Pandia and Co.

Petitioners' Attorneys.

27552

A COMBINATION FOR THE RICH TO BECOME MANLY AND HEALTHY
ANANGA PROBHA YAKUTI
is the best nerve tonic for overworked and used up energy and the quickest stimulant for rejuvenating the old and hopeless impotent. This is the leading tonic of the day. Price Rs. 10 for 30 Pills.
ANANGA PROBHA OIL.
An external liniment of the highest efficacy to bring about rapid and lasting sensation in the most hopeless impotent. Rs. 15 for a Tola.
Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshabji,
(177 B), Harrison Road, Calcutta.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale held on the 22nd day of September, 1926, in pursuance of the Order of the Insolvency Court, dated the 9th day of August, 1926, by Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers under instructions from Mr. K. M. Taleyarkhan, the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Mahomed Ismail Fazla and also of the estate and effects of Haji Essa Haji Haroon respectively and with the consent of the Sub-Mortgagees Messrs. Jamnadas Parbhudas and Co., of the property hereunder described, our client was the highest bidder for and declared to be the Purchaser of the said property.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, exchange, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, possession, residence, survivorship, easement or otherwise howsover are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or Parcel of Fazandari land, measuring 122.7/9 (one hundred and twenty-two and seven-ninths) square yards or thereabouts situated on the West side of and fronting First Dontad Road also called Kambekar Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1231, Mandvi Division, Laughten's Survey No. part of 3002, Collector's New No. 3183, 3189 and Collector's Old No. 701 with the messuages, tenements or building standing thereon bearing B. Ward No. 2644 and Street Nos. 260-2644, (formerly No. 17) and which said premises are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the house of Haji Ebrahim Ismail, on or towards the East by the said First Don Tad Road, on or towards the South by the house of Kalseegul Essack Budun and on or towards the West by the house of Haji Tyeb Elias between which house and the property now being described is a sweeper's passage and which premises have been and now are in the occupation of the tenants of the Original Mortgagor.

Dated this 20th day of October, 1926.

G. W. TIJORIWALLA,

for Messrs. Amarchand Mangaldas & Pandit,

Purchaser's Attorneys.

27554

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2973 of 1924.

SOONABAI JAMSHEDJI MEHTA and anr. ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

HARILAL VIJBHOOKHANDAS JADOOSA ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 9th day of April, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directons of the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at the premises at Mazagaon on FRIDAY, the 19th day of November, 1926, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement and dwelling house situate at Mazagaon, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-District of Bombay, fronting on the East side of the Moozaver Pakhadi Fourth Lane, containing by admeasurement 143 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Moozaver Pakhadi Fourth Lane, on or towards the West by a public passage, on or towards the North by the house of Posia Devilkur and on or towards the South by the house of Hirabai widow of Phirojshaw Sorabji Mehta, the said premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Babaji Appaji Nalowday and are assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 58 and now under Street Nos. 30 to 36 and Ward No. 5460, E Ward and registered by the Collector of Bombay for quit and ground rent under Old Nos. 78, 78 and 80, New Nos 11410, 11409 and 11413, Old Survey Nos. 2/262, 1/262 and 263 and New Survey Nos. 3375, 3375 and 3375 Cadastral Survey No. 204 of Mazagon Division.

For further particulars and conditons of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MULLA AND MULLA, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 5th day of October, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,

Commissioner.

27500

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "SIR MANGALDAS' WADY" SITUATE AT GIRGAUM ROAD, LAMINGTON ROAD and TRIBHOWAN ROAD, (FORMERLY KNOWN AS KHETVADY MAIN ROAD), BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Kisondas Tribhowandas Mangaldas the Plaintiff in the High Court suit No. 1354 of 1922 'Kisondas T. Mangaldas vs. Gordhandas T. Mangaldas and others) and pursuant to the directions given by the Arbitrator Mr. J. B. Kanga as per Consolidated Consent Decree made in Suits No. 3389 of 1920 (Gordhandas vs. Kisondas) No. 6663 of 1921 (Gordhandas vs. Kisondas) No. 2017 of 1921 (Kisondas vs. Gordhandas) and No. 1354 of 1922 (Kisondas vs. Gordhandas and others) on the 13th day of December, 1922, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 14th day of November, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) and on every SUNDAY following at the same hour until all the lots are sold, on the premises the undermentioned property subject to a reserve in lots in the order mentioned below.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

LOT NO. 2.

ALL that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Tribhovan Road formerly known as Khetwady Main Road in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3928 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the office of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 336, New No. 2165, being a part of Old Survey No. 25, New Survey No 7387 and being a part of Cadastral Survey Nos. 1266 and 1267, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D. Ward Nos. 1660(11-12), 1660(10), 1660(11), 1660(13), 1660(15), 1660(20) 1660(21), 1661(1), and 1661(2), Street Nos. K, IK, 1J, 1L, 1M, 16, 1T, 1U, 2 and 2A, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by Tribhovan Road formerly known as Khetwady Main Road, on or towards the South by premises belonging to the late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhoy and comprised in Lot No. 3 hereunder mentioned on or towards the East by the Improvement Trust plots 30 and 31 and portion of 29, Charni Road Estate, on or towards the West partly by the premises lately occupied by the Small Causes Court, Bombay, being Lot No 1 herein and partly by the portion of the premises comprised in Lot No. 3 hereunder. The said premises include land on which stand the West End Cinema Film godown, and Karunesh Printing Press. The said premises are delineated on the plan prepared by Messrs. D. P. Bhedwar and N. D. Kanga under instructions from the said Arbitrator Mr. J. B Kanga and surrounded thereon by red colour boundary line and marked No. 2 The structure of the West End Cinema has been erected by the owner of the Cinema who is the tenant and is the property of the tenant. The purchaser shall not be entitled thereto. The tenancy is monthly.

LOT NO. 4.

ALL that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Lamington Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3474 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the office of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 118, Old Survey No. 17, New Survey No. 7387 and a part of Cadastral Survey No. 1265 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D. Ward Nos. 1660(AC) 1660(AD), (1660(1A) and 1660(AB) Street Nos. 209 AC, 209AD, 209A, and 209AB, and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Damodar Khatri's Wadi on the West partly by Lamington Road and partly by Lot No. 5 on the North by a portion of Lot No. 3 comprising the bungalow lately in the occupation of Sir Mangaldas on the South partly by Girgaum Back Road and partly by Lot No. 5. The said premises comprise properties on which at present stands the Imperial Cinema, House known as Tara House, Garages and another one storeyed house adjoining Khatri's Chawl. The said premises are delineated on the aforesaid plan and surrounded theron by red colour boundary line and marked No. 4. The structure of the Imperial Cinema has been erected by the owner of the cinema who is the tenant and is the property of the tenant. The purchaser shall not be entitled thereto. The tenancy is monthly.

LOT NO. 5

ALL that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at the junction of Lamington Road and Girgaum Back Road in the Registration sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 273 square yards or thereabouts registered in the office of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey No. 17 and being a part of New Survey No. 7387 and being a part of Cadastral Survey No. 1265 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D. Ward No. 1660(1B) Street No. 209B, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Lot No. 4 herein comprising premises known as Imperial Cinema, on or towards the West by the Lamington Road, on or towards the North by the said Lot No. 4 comprising Imperial Cinema and on or towards the South by the Girgaum Back Road. This lot comprises property known as the Imperial Building. The said premises are delineated on the aforesaid plan and surrounded thereon by red colour boundary line and marked No. 5.

LOT NO. 1.

ALL that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Lamington Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 4518 square yards, or thereabouts, registered in the office of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 301 New No. 2042 being a part of Old Survey No. 24 and part of Old Survey No. 25 New Survey No. 7387 and part of Cadastral Survey No. 1265 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D. Ward No. 1660(14) Street No 1N, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by Tribhovan Road formerly known as Khetwady Main Road, on or towards the East by the property comprising inter alia Karunesh Press and the West End Cinema, being Lot No. 2 on or towards the South by the property comprising the Bungalow belonging to the late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhoy being Lot No. 3, on or towards the West by the said Lamington Road. The said premises comprise properties known as Judex Building and premises formerly occupied by the Small Causes Court of Bombay. The said premises are delineated on the aforesaid plan and surrounded thereon by red colour boundary line and marked No. 1.

LOT NO. 9.

ALL that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Lamington Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 862 square yards or thereabouts registered in the office of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey No. 18 and being a part of New Survey No. 7362 and a part of Cadastral Survey No. 1264 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D. Ward part of Nos. 1665(5), 1796(4), 1796(5), 1796(6), and 1666, Street Nos. 2D, 3B, 3C, 3D, and 3, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the said Lamington Road, on or towards the West by the property of Mahimwalla, on or towards the North by Bajaram Dongrey's property and on or towards the South by property being Lot No. 8. The said premises are delineated on the aforesaid plan and surrounded thereon by red colour boundary line and marked No 9.

LOT NO. 8.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Lamington Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,031 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the office of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey No. 18 and a part of New Survey No. 7362 and part of Cadastral Survey No. 1264, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D Ward part of Nos. 1665 (3), 1665 (4), and 1665 (5), Street Nos. 2B, 2C and 2D, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Lamington Road, on or towards the West by the property belonging to Mahimwalla, on or towards the North by Lot No 9 and on or towards the South by Lot No 7. The said premises are delineated on the aforesaid plan and surrounded thereon by red colour boundary line and marked No. 8.

LOT NO. 7.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Lamington Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,031 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Office of the Collector of Land Revenue and forming part of property bearing Collector's Old No. 52, New No. 488, a part of Old Survey No. 18, New Survey No. 7362 and a part of Cadastral Survey No. 1264, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D Ward Nos. 1660 (16), 1665 (1-2), and 1665 (2A), Street Nos. 1P, 2-2A and 2AA, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Lamington Road, on or towards the West by the property belonging to Mahimwalla, on or towards the North by Lot No. 8 and on or towards the South by Lot No. 6. The said premises are delineated on the aforesaid plan and surrounded thereon by red colour boundary line and marked No. 7.

LOT NO. 6.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the junction of Lamington Road and Girgaum Back Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,661 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Office of the Collector of Land Revenue and forming part of property bearing Collector's Old No. 52, New No. 488, a part of Old Survey No. 18 and a part of New Survey No. 7362 and part of Cadastral Survey No. 1264, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D Ward Nos. 1663 (1), 1663 (1A), 1663 (1B) and 1663 (1C), Street Nos. 211, 211A, 211B and 211C, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Lamington Road, on or towards the West by the properties of Mahimwalla, on or towards the South by Girgaum Back Road, on or towards the North by Lot No. 7. The said premises consist inter alia of property known as Tribhovan Terrace and Tutorial Press. The said premises are delineated on the aforesaid plan and surrounded thereon by red colour boundary line and marked No. 6.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Lamington Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 9,098 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Office of the Collector of Land Revenue as part of Old Survey No. 17, 24 and 25 and part of New Survey No. 7387 and part of Cadastral Survey Nos. 1265 and 1267, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D Ward Nos. 1660 (1), 1660 (1AA), 1660 (1AAA), 1660 (2), 1660 (3), 1660 (3A), 1660 (4A), 1660 (5A), 1660 (6), 1660 (7), 1660 (8), 1660 (9), 1660 (17), 1660 (18), and 1660 (19), Street Nos. 1A, 1L, 1, 209 (1AA), 209 (1AAA), 1A, 1B, 1BB, 1CC, 1DD, 1E, 1F, 1G, 1Q, and 1S, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Plots 28, 29 Charni Road West Estate, belonging to the Improvement Trust, on the West by Lamington Road, on or towards the North by Lots Nos. 1 and 2, and on the South partly by Lot No. 4, partly by Khatre Wadi and partly by the property of Shantaram V. Kantak. The said premises include amongst others the bungalow occupied by the late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhoy. The said premises and delineated on the aforesaid plan and surrounded thereon by red colour boundary line and marked No. 3.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Payne and Co. at their office at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned at their office in Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from Messrs. MOTI CHAND & DEVIDAS, Attorneys for the Plaintiff in Suit No. 4359 of 1924 (Fidaally Hussanally vs. Hormuzji Shapurji Mistry), and pursuant to the Consent Decree dated the 20th January, 1925, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 30th October 1926, sell by Public Auction at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms on account and risk of Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee Mistry.

2 Gold Bracelets with Diamonds
1 Diamond Necklace.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT JACKERIA MUSJID STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusjee Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Noormahomed Abdulla and others the executors of the estate of the late Haji Currim Mahomed Messrs BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 22nd instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the building materials lying thereon situate at Jackeria Musjid Street admeasuring 273 square yards assessed by Municipality formerly under No. 120 and now under B Ward No. 2670 and Street Nos. 147-4-50 and Cadastral Survey No. 1418 Mandvi Division and bounded on East by Sweepers' passage, on West by Jackeria Musjid Street, on North by property of Haji Ebrahim Karim Mahomed and on South by property of the Purchaser.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusjee Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT BOMBAY. AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT SAMIFARI IN JAMNAGAR CITY.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esquire, the receiver appointed in suit No. 2858 of 1922 (Gulamhusein vs Mahomedbhai), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 13th proximo sell by public auction at 2.30 p.m (S.T.), at their rooms the following property:—

All that piece of land with tenements and buildings standing thereon situate at Samifari otherwise known as Miuarfari in Jamnagar City belonging to Abdul Hussein Alladin Khambatawalla deceased and bearing Municipal No. 350.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dallas and Co. attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on on WEDNESDAY the 27th October, 1926 at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

Building St. No 37-47, 121, Case Nos. 49, 50 Dharamsi Cross Street opposite Noor Musjid

Building St. Nos. 396-436; 123-129; Case Nos. 8; 9; Bhindi Bazar, Parel Road.

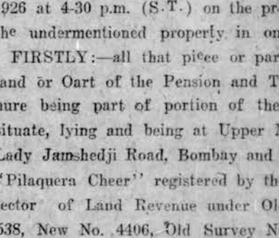
Building St. Nos. 288 292; 292 A; 291, Case Nos. 175-176, 189, Memonwada Road.

MENESSE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

A dog more human than many men—men more beastly than any dog and a wondrous story of a woman's love and devotion—a drama set in the land of eternal snows

The white ghost crumpled and fell



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TIME— 6, 8 and 10 P. M.

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

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AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 22736.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will under instructions from the Mortgagees Mr. Ratilal Manchubhai and Bai Parvatibai, widow of Harivalabhdas Balgowandas and on account and at the risk of John Feliciano Misquita and in pursuance of the power of sale conferred by the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 23rd day of September, 1922, sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 27th October 1926 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned properly in one lot.

FIRSTLY:—all that piece or parcel of land or Oart of the Pension and Tax tenure being part of portion of the Oart situate, lying and being at Upper Mahim Lady Jamshedji Road, Bombay and called "Pilaquera Cheer" registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 538, New No. 4406, Old Survey No. 147 and New Survey No. 3|149 but now 2|147 and cadastral Nos. 596 and 749 which said piece or parcel of land admeasures (1653) square yards or thereabouts and is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of W. Vaz on or towards the West by the Lady Jamshedji Road on or towards the North partly by the public lane (but now the property secondly described below) and partly by the property of Soonder Balaji and on or towards the South by the property of Menoel Francis Misquita and bearing Municipal Ward Nos. 5664, 5666, 5667(1) and Street Nos. 140, 142 and 143.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land situate lying and being to the North of the property firstly described admeasuring 144 square yards or thereabouts and bearing the same Collector's and Municipal Numbers as the said firstly above described property and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of W. Vaz, on or towards the West by Lady Jamsetjee Road, on or towards the North by proposed New Road and on or towards the South by the property firstly above described.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Furdunji P. Pavri, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at his office, Great Western Buildings, Bake House Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

Auctioneers.

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

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CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.———Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number——— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Subordinate Engineers' Class. Apply to the MANAGER, Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow for free prospectus.
A ... R3863

WANTED EIGHT CLERKS. Salary Rs. 50 to 75. One experienced MANAGER, Salary Rs. 300. See personally between 8 and 11 a.m. GOPALCHANDRA PRABHUDAYAL, Kalyan Bhuvan, Kalbadevi, Bombay. R 3868.

WANTED—A SENIOR PROOF READER. Only experienced men need apply to Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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WANTED—GINNING & PRESSING FACTORIES in a good cotton centres in Punjab District. Apply with particulars to Box No. 1834, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
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WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A fully-qualified and experienced DOCTOR for the post of a Family physician and Senior Medical Officer in Singha Durbar, Katmandu. Free quarters and private practice allowed, and conveyance provided to attend the Palace. Two months' leave with pay granted once every year after one full year's service. Applicants should be competent with at least ten years' practical experience and of sober active habits. Apply sharp (giving reference) with true copies of testimonials, Diplomas, Certificates, also stating age, experience and salary expected to: THE SECRETARY to H. H. The Maharaja, Jinsi Office, Singha Durbar, Nepal. Applications should reach Nepal not later than 7th November, 1926.
A 27522

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

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TO LET—COMMODIOUS OFFICE, situated on Ballard Estate, consisting of a large main office with seven smaller partitioned Offices—Counters—Strong Rooms—Fans. Very suitable for European Firms. For particulars apply Box No. 1835, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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A RESPECTABLE young SIKH bachelor wants SUITABLE MATCH (Virgin or Widow) of any caste. Please communicate with Post Box 974, Bombay.
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POCKET ASTROLOGER answers questions. Price Rupee. VARSHAPHAL Rupee. Note time. Prof. CARY, Dhenkanal (Orissa).
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FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST KULU APPLES—Now ready, Walnuts 25th September Rs. 5/8 for 9 lbs. fruit. Send V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage. Agent ARAMGARH and RAISEN Orchards, Kulu, PUNJAB.
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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WANTED—ADVERTISEMENTS IN TRADE DIRECTORY to be shortly published by the Gujerat Arts Exhibition. For terms apply to Secretary, Gujerat Arts Exhibition, Surat. 27555

SURPLUS STOCKS, salvage, secondhand machinery, going concerns stock goodwill secondhand cars. Local auctioneers are prepared to dispose at best prices and quick sales. Particulars to Box No. 1717, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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Consignments arrive from October.
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Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

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CALCUTTA.
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10. Re. 6, Rs. 4 and Re. 2-8 per diem.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, October 21.

The Western disturbance is slowly advancing through Persia, and conditions remain unsettled near Andamans.

The weather has been dry except for local rain in Upper Burma and Malabar. A few falls occurred in Northeast India and Lower Burma.

Chief amounts are:—Monywa 4 inches; Gauhati 1; Dhubri and Jalpaiguri one and a half; Calicut and Trivandrum three quarters.

Forecast:—No large change.—A. I.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 20th October 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m 29.9 2 inches (.021 above normal.
" at 4 p.m. (previous day. 29.819 " (.034 above normal,)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours' +.012
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.3 degrees.
" (wet bulb) " 73.8 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85 4 degrees (.8 below normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 73.3 degrees (3 3 below normal.
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 88 per cent
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 76 o/o
Direction of wind at 8 a.m N N W
Velocity " " 3 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 99 miles,
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy= (10)-1

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, October 21

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 21st Octo 1926	Total since 1st June 1926.	June 1st to Oct 21. 1924.	1925.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct
Colaba Point	69 55		51 81	47 69
Fort	102 91		00 00	
J.J.Hospital	84 09		00 00	

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 21st October 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are free from cloud and the air is locally drier than usual. Temperature was normal except at Ambala, where the minimum alone was lower than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is locally in defect. Minimum temperature was below normal over most of the area.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are mostly clear. The air is much drier than usual in lower Sind. Temperature was slightly below normal in the north of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded over Central India West and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in considerable defect in the northwest of Kathiawar and in excess in the southwest of that region. Temperature was locally above normal in Central India West and below normal in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in the extreme north and the south of the area. Minimum temperature was above normal in the western districts and normal or in defect in other parts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature continued to be in slight defect in the north of the area. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 85 deg. 4 and a minimum of 78 deg. 3 both being 3 deg. below normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual in Hyderabad and parts of the Bombay Deccan. Temperature was above normal over most of the division.

General Remarks.—Dry weather prevails generally everywhere. Local thundershowers have occurred in Malabar. The principal amounts are Calicut 0.81 in. and Trivandrum 0.72 in.

Forecast.—Dry weather generally.

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INSIST ON HAVING ONLY
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INK TABLETS
which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school-masters and merchants, Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red Re. 1-6 per gros
AGENTS WANTED.
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15-8, Lakshmi Datt's Lane,
O. Bagh Bazar, CALCUTTA

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON THURSDAY THE 21ST OF OCT 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan					
Quetta		0.02	1.40	—0.48	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan		2.82	5.07	—2.25	7.20
Rawalpindi		39.47	22.87	16.60	34.77
Lahore		16.35	15.06	+1.29	19.62
Hissar		18.60	11.62	+6.98	14.47
Ambala		28.23	23.92	+4.31	30.49
Delhi		23.81	22.96	+0.85	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra		25.88	24.31	+1.57	26.90
Mainpuri		26.18	23.91	+2.27	27.07
Jhansi		36.93	33.75	+3.18	36.17
Cawnpore		28.64	33.12	—4.48	35.92
Allahabad		30.41	35.83	—5.42	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad		2.08	2.30	—0.22	3.68
Karachi		19.60	5.90	13.70	7.56
Rajputana-					
Bikaner		10.27	9.70	+0.57	11.79
Ajmer		22.39	18.56	+3.83	20.65
Jaipur		28.42	21.88	+6.54	24.21
Kotah		39.60	26.16	13.44	28.23
Mount Abu		123.66	68.19	55.46	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj		42.64	13.61	29.03	14.39
Dwaraka		23.06	12.71	10.35	13.52
Veraval		50.62	17.67	32.95	18.80
Rajkot		34.22	25.15	+9.07	26.29
Bhavnagar		29.07	20.03	+9.04	21.20
Surat		59.15	39.44	19.66	40.97
Ahmedabad		48.92	27.68	21.24	23.83
Deesa		39.40	23.57	15.83	24.70
Central India W.					
Neemuch		44.91	27.48	17.43	29.19
Indore		23.64	30.90	—7.26	33.12
CentralProvinces					
Jubbulpore		68.39	50.76	17.63	55.11
Saugor		49.60	41.86	+7.74	44.95
Hoshangabad		53.46	45.83	+7.63	48.83
Khandwa		25.96	27.38	—1.42	29.68
Akola		30.63	28.18	+2.45	31.35
Amraoti		21.47	29.57	—8.10	33.05
Nagpur		44.72	44.11	+0.61	48.97
Chanda		42.41	47.19	—4.78	51.90
Raipur					50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay		89.55	68.48	+1.07	70.63
Ratnagiri		112.38	96.65	15.73	99.98
Mormugao		89.15	88.63	+0.52	94.95
Karwar		99.20	112.34	13.56	120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon		15.84	19.82	—3.98	22.23
Ahmednagar		16.93	18.87	—1.94	22.33
Poona		23.37	22.98	+0.39	27.11
Sholapur		23.38	24.49	—1.11	28.45
Bijapur		14.15	16.53	—2.38	20.90
Belgaum		47.68	42.34	+5.34	50.15
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad		28.01	24.17	+3.84	27.53
Nizamabad		29.13	36.44	—7.31	40.09
Indur					
Hyderabad		17.40	26.73	—9.33	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore		112.76	112.18	+0.58	125.68
Calicut	6.81	116.84	95.07	21.27	117.16
Cochin	0.02	99.02	82.20	16.82	114.51
Trivandrum	0.72	36.41	35.69	+0.72	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo	0.11	60.68	29.03	31.65	84.10
MadrasExcluding Malabar&Mysore					
Masulipatam		20.54	29.41	—8.87	41.59
Bellary		11.49	14.00	—2.44	20.51
Cuddapah		21.34	22.31	—0.97	31.23
Madras	0.06	13.75	21.97	—8.22	50.75
Bangalore		23.89	24.06	—0.17	35.37
Coimbatore	0.88	11.76	10.04	×1.93	22.29
Trichinopoly		19.19	16.62	+2.47	33.78
Negapatam		10.96	14. 99	—4.03	54.95

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

	Bombay, Oct. 21. Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	¾	58 0 0
Brass, English	1	57 0 0
Brass English	1¼	57 4 0
Brass English	1½	57 4 0
Brass, English	1¾	57 4 0
Brass, German	¾	56 12 0
Brass German	2	56 8 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Oct. 21. Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper German	¾	60 8 0
Copper German	1	61 8 0
Copper German	1¼	61 8 0
Panchteka joint		32 0 0
Copper, English Bars		54 0 0
Brass Bars		40 8 0
Pat Klai		67 8 0
Lead Rangooni		25 8 0
Lead, country		23 8 0
Koger Brass, Metal	¾	56 0 0
Koger Brass Metal	1	55 8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		55 12 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1¾ to 2		62 0 0

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Ready:—21/7/9.
Vaida Asho—Opening 21/7/6, highest 21/7/9, at 5.30 p.m. 21/7/9.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 21/7/3, highest 21/7/6, at 5.30 p.m. 21/7/6.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 21/7/3, highest 21/7/6, at 5.30 p.m. 21/7/6.
Teji Mand.—
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 0/1/3.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 0/2/6.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Ready.—57//12/0.
Vaida Asho:—Opening 57/10/0, highest 57/10/6, at 5.30 p.m. 57/10/6.
Vaida Kartak.—Opening 55/11/0, highest 55/11/6, at 5.30 p.m. 55/11/6.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 55/4/0, highest 55/4/6, at 5.30 p.m. 55/4/6.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Asho:—Opening
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 3/0/0,
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 4/0/0.
Tone.—Market quiet.

MR. BAPTISTA AND MR. BHARUCHA

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On my return to Bombay, I have seen Mr. Baptista's reply to my letter under the above headline. Your readers know too well that I have no axe to grind, and am after truth, and not after mischief, as Mr. Baptista alleges. Mr. Baptista's own admissions are significant. (1) that Mr. Dumasia had obtained support of Indian Christian voters at the last election (2) that during the past three years Mr. Dumasia's position among the Christian voters has improved! (3) that the majority of Christians would vote for Mr. Dumasia, as most of them are attached to no particular party at present! (4) and that Mr. Dumasia can do without Mr. Baptista's assistance without difficulty!

All these admissions throw a flood of light on the canvassing capacity of Mr. Dumasia on one hand; and on the indifference or remissness on the part of Mr. Baptista to have allowed Mr. Dumasia to capture the votes of a quiet and confiding community like Indian Christians. As a responsible Nationalist leader, he could have checked these inroads of Mr. Dumasia by guiding his co-religionists aright. But, what follows is something really startling, more so, as it comes from a pronounced Nationalist like Mr. Baptista. Says Mr. Baptista:

(5) "It is well-known that I am standing for the University seat in the Bombay Council, and that both Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Dumasia are supporting my candidature. My friends and the members of my community, who are anxious to see me elected are naturally desirous "not to alienate the support of either by voting exclusively for either":

Is this honest election, or mutual accommodation? Is this not "un-Baptista-like," as we have known Mr. Baptista publicity for so many years?

(6) The crowning part of Mr. Baptista's letter is his eulogy of Mr. Dumasia's memory, Mr. Dumasia's knowledge of Exchange and Currency, and Mr. Dumasia having done "admirably" in the Legislative Assembly! Mr. Baptista has been our veteran publicist; and he owes it to the public to substantiate his statements with facts and figures. Will Mr. Baptista be pleased to state how many meetings of the Assembly Mr. Dumasia has attended and has addressed; how many Bills he has moved; how many resolutions he has sponsored; which resolutions he has combated; how has he usually voted (with the Government or not); and whether he Mr. Dumasia is a fit representative of the City; and whether in point of ability, in point of service, in point of legal and financial acumen, and in point of fearless fight with the bureaucracy, he Mr. Baptista would prefer Mr. Dumasia to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta? I put this pointed question for the simple reason, that Mr. Baptista has so far thought of dividing the Christian votes between Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Dumasia, as though they are the keepers of the conscience of Indian Christian voters! This is, indeed, most annoying to the younger, saner and more Nationalist element amongst the Indian Christians, whose hearts beat in unison with the great Nationalist movement in the country, and who are real lovers and supporters of the Congress. It is time for Mrs. Naidu to address a meeting of Indian Christians and appeal to them for National solidarity, and to cast off all communal and sectarian tendencies. It is our misfortune, that our dear old Nationalist Baptista is also affected with the rising wave of communalism and compromise. But I do hope, he will soon realise his error and return to the fold of Nationalism. No one regrets more than the writer this fight between the Swarajists and the Responsivists. No one feels more sorry than the writer, when that fight becomes personal, pernicious and commercial.—Yours, etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

MINT ROAD KABUTARKHANA

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In response to the desire of several persons residing in the Fort the Municipal Commissioner is good enough to consider the proposal to have a decent enclosure at the Kabutarkhana at Mint Road opposite the General Post Office similar to the one at Bhuleshwar and I had an opportunity of accompanying him last week and decide the question at an early date.

Subject to the approval of the Corporation, the Commissioner is agreeable to prepare a stone enclosure adjoining the present water fountain and in extension thereof. In view of the fountain being there, there will be no necessity to keep separate troughs in the centre of the road, as the necessary convenience for drinking can be made in the fountain itself. The whole construction will be a nice looking central enclosure with the fountain at one end, and it is hoped that this will be approved by all concerned.

The Commissioner, however, after the construction of the enclosure will stop anybody throwing grains outside the same and anyone violating this will be held responsible for such an act. He expects to get such an assurance from the public.

To me this seems to be reasonable and I am sure nobody will object to this requirement.

I have, therefore, to request those persons who may be interested in this Kabutarkhana to communicate with me or with the Municipal Commissioner within a week hereafter if they have any objection or suggestions to make to the above proposals being carried out. I have requested the Commissioner that after considering any suggestion if made, he should expedite the whole thing.

Yours etc.,
MOHANLAL M. DESAI.

C. P. NOTES

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY ACTIVITIES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 19.

It is understood that the annual meetings of the various University authorities and bodies, including the meeting of the Court, will be held in the next month to transact some important business.

The University Building and the Library building are making rapid progress and it is hoped that both the buildings will be ready by the end of this year. It is understood that the opening ceremony of the University Building and the Convocation Hall will be held sometime in the month of January.

It is understood that the Convocation, for conferring the degree on the graduates of the University of this year, will be held in January in the new Convocation Hall. The exact date will be announced by the University authorities in due course.

The election campaign for the 30 registered representatives to the Court of the Nagpur University is being carried vigorously. Even in educational matters graduates are being asked to vote for candidates who are members of the congress. It is hoped that the graduates will send only such men to the Court, who by virtue of their education and their service to the University in the past, are most fitted to take keen and active part in the University affairs irrespective of their politics.

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY TOURNEY.

It is understood that the Nagpur University sports tournament will be held in the month of December, and it will be conducted on the lines of the olympic games. The sports Committee is busy framing rules and regulations. Besides Committtee is busy framing rules and regulations. Besides the usual items, it is understood that some of the Indian games such as Atya Patya, kho kho, do, do, will also be included in the tournament. Many shields, cups, medals and prizes will be awarded to successful competitors. All the colleges in C. P. and Berar affiliated to the Nagpur University will be eligible to take part in the tournament.

SPORTS TOURNAMENT.

Under the kind and distinguished patronage of Raja Laxman Rao Bhonsalay, the Sitabaldi Sarvajanik Utsava Mandal organised a sports tournament in commemoration of the Dasera Festival on Saturday last, on the Patwardhan High School Ground, Nagpur.

Raja Laxman Rao, while distributing medals and cups to successful competitors, brought home to the audience the necessity of building their physique. Dr. L. V. Paranjpye, in a short speech spoke on Military training and exhorted the audience to build up strong bodies so that they may be prepared to undergo military training, when such time will come sooner or later.

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN C. P.

With a view to diffuse the knowledge and practice of cooperative principles among the members and those interested in the cooperative movement in C. P. conferences and classes are being held at important centres of the province. The movement which started with only 10 societies and 687 members has reached the high water mark with 4,258 societies and 60,439 members. Though capital has increased collections were very irregular. On the banking side the position was sound, but cooperatively the movement had not been an unqualified success, owing to a series of bad seasons, the high rate of interest and relaxation of discipline of Government.

SHED FOR HINDU WOMEN AT CHAUPATI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At the instance of the writer, the Municipality has erected a small decent shed on the Chaupaty foreshore, for the protection and help of Hindu women that come in numbers in "Chaturmas" for sea-bathing. The resolution was passed in the Corporation some months back, and the shed is also in existence for some time, with a small board thereon, but this resolution when passed was never reported in the Press and consequently people seem to be ill-informed about it as is manifest by some of the Hindu ladies still not, taking advantage of same but suffering the usual inconveniences in the open maidan. I have therefore written this letter for the information of the general public, and I shall be obliged if you will kindly help me by publishing this in your valued paper, at as early a date as possible.—Yours, etc.

P. G. SAHASRABUDHE.

Dadar, Oct. 20.

RETRENCHMENT IN SIR T. T. SCHOOL OF ART.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent "Justice" has done well to draw the attention of Mr. Shillidy, Retrenchment Officer of Government, to the Architecture Department of the above school. There is another post in the school which also deserves to come under "the pruning knife"—the Inspector of Drawing and Crafts. It was one of the posts on which the Retrenchment Committee appointed by the Ist Legislative Council under the Reforms Act had their hands, but the Director of Public Instruction came to the rescue by curtailing the grants-in-aid paid to Drawing masters, and thus providing for the Inspector's salary. That the Inspector is merely a "fifth wheel" was realised by Government when they had to "eat" their own resolution about the abolition of Free Hand drawing. The recent move of the non-official M.L.C.'s to abolish the post of Superintendent of the School of Pottery resulted merely in scrapping the whole lot of the Indian subordinate staff, some of whom had put in nearly ten years' service, the D. P. I. having accommodatingly found room elsewhere for the Superintendent. Both of these are instances of "robbing Peter to pay Paul," and not.—Yours, etc.

REAL RETRENCHMENT.

Bombay Cotton Market.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, October 21.

A further drop of 17 to 14 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced at the opening but later declined on further hedge selling and Wall St. selling Liverpool has been reported 5 to 7 points lower.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"The Weekly weather report of the United States Agricultural Bureau states:—"The weekly weather summary reports rain in the West and has delayed the harvesting of the crop. In the East good progress has been made. Picking is almost completed in the South."

The American markets rule on the easy side, and it is generally expected the U. S. Bureau Report to be published on the 25th inst. will give a large figure as the weather has been favourable much depends on what help the U. S. Government will give in the financing of the crop, but as yet no definite statement has been made.

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cable dated 20th inst. from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Stringman and Co.

"In consequence of heavy ginnings, increased estimates of crop expected. Market barely steady, manipulators keep quiet. Less favourable conditions in Manchester."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 20th inst. as under:—

"Weekly weather report favourable, except rain retarding harvesting and lowering grade in part of West."

Although a further small decline was reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened unchanged this morning at Rs. 255 for F. G. Broach April/May and eased to Rs. 254 on Commission Houses and shroffs selling. At about this level Commission and Japanese Houses and Bazar peratiors were buyers which raised the prices to Rs. 257½, the market finally closing at Rs. 256.

Fine Oomra December, January opened at Rs. 239 and declined by a rupee on shroffs selling On one Japanese firm and general buying the market improved to Rs. 241½ and closed at Rs 240½. F. G. Bengal December, January was nominally quoted at Rs. 92

Our market for ready cotton remained dull yesterday and the demand was very poor.

At Sewri the market opened at Rs 256½ for F. G. Broach and improving to Rs. 256¾ eased to Rs. 254½ and closed at Rs. 254½. Indore operators and Japanese Houses were buyers whilst Commission Houses and Shroffs were sellers.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Fully Good Broach April/May	254½
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	204½
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	239½

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Fully Good Broach April/May	256
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	204
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	240

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 20th October, 1926:—

Cotton	2364 bales
Wheat	12052 Cwts.
Linseed	2178 ,,
Rape, etc.	nil
Gingellyseed	57 ,,
Poppyseed	164 ,,
Groundnuts	915 ,,
Castorseed	3981 ,,
Rice	4115 ,,
Myrabollams	4 ,,
Cottonseed	2282 ,,
Mowraseed	523 ,,
Gram	488 ,,
Juwar	2908 ,,
Masur	21 ,,
Barley	nil
Bajri	756 ,,
Coal	3026 Tons

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BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, October 21

In full-pressed Bales	yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh ..	..	1,774	1,444
Central India ..	..	6,072	6,926
Barsi and Nagar ..	..	407	1,117
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	110	201
Berar	53	1,417	3,680
Central Provinces ..	..	569	1,907
Total Comras ..	53	10,379	15,275
Dholera	75	1,952	4,235
N.W. Provinces ..	108	1,904	4,353
Rajputana	..	5,433	1,149
Sind-Punjab ..	..	2,877	3,426
Broach	..	77	2
Coompta & Dharwar	202	5,376	10,601
Westerns-Northerns	..	6,309	5,601
Cocoanada	..	202	1,207
Tinnevelly and Jumbodia ..	..	3,691	5,681
Persian	48	1.863	638
American	199	13,628	138
Egyptian and African	1,679	11,500	15,523
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..	..	..	..
Total	2.364	65,211	67,227

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 14th Oct This year	Last year
Europe	693	35,702	45,406
Japan & China ..	200	14,078	38,612
Coast Ports	..	1,864	1,924
Up-country by Rail.	..	14,560	796
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..	..	320	10,307
Total	893	66,524	93,505

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, October 20.

	To-day's price.
December	12.55
January	12.62
March	12.98
May	13.08
July	13.27
Middling Spot	12.80

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, October 20.

	To-day's
Day's Receipts at all U S Port.	89,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain	8,000 bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent	20,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, October 20.

	To-day's price
January	12.66
March	12.75
Middling Spot	12.40

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, October 20.

Sales at Liverpool 8,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 1,000
Sales of East Indian Cotton nil.
New York, 10.35 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

January	12.83
March	13.06
May	13.27

New York Noon Call.

January	12.73
March	13.00
May	13.20

New Orleans, 9-55 a.m.

January	12.82
March	12.98

Liverpool, October 20.

	To-day's opening	To-day's closing
October	6.73	6.78
November	6.77	6.80
December	6.79	6.82
January	6.84	6.88
February	6.86	6.89
March	6.93	6.96
April	6.95	6.98
May	7.02	7.05
June	7.04	7.07
July	7.07	7.10
August	7.09	7.12
September	7.11	7.14
October	7.14	7.17
Middling Spot		6.93

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, October 20.

	To-day's opening	To-day's closing
October		12.21
November	13.06	13.06
December		13.07
January	13.08	13.08
February		13.06
March		13.05
April		13.04
May		13.03
June		13.00
July		12.98
August		12.98
September		13.08
October		13.03
Sakellaridis, F. G. F., Spot		14.90

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, October 20.

Scinde, Good	5.10
Scinde, Fully Good	5.10
Scinde, Fine	5.40
Bengal Good	4.90
Bengal Fully Good	5.20
Bengal Fine	5.50
Oomra, Good	5.65
Oomra, Fully Good	5.95
Oomra, Fine	6.25
Broach, Good	5.50.
Broach, Fully Good	5.90
Broach, Fine	6.30

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 20.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb:—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers 56/.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 62½ lb:—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers 57.
Market:—Strong. Offers are scarce owing to high freight rates.
Wheat, Australian.—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers 57/.
Market:—Strong.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—
Oct/Nov shipment buyers 59/.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Nov. shipment to Hull paid 59/.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 20.

Linseed, Calcutta ton:—
Oct/Nov shipment £17/2/6.
Nov/Dec shipment buyers £17/2/6.

London, Oct. 20.

Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. ton:—
Oct/Nov. shipment Continent paid £16.
Market:—Very firm
Linseed, Bombay, ton:—
Oct/Nov. shipment nominal £17-3/4.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 20.

Linseed Oil naked London, cwt:—
Nov/Dec delivery & buyers 31.
Jan/Apl delivery paid 31/6.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 20.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Oct/Nov. shipment quoted £7-3/8.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Oct/Nov. shipment sellers £15-3/8
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Real Bold, ton:—
Oct/Nov. shipment nominal £17 3/4.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Oct/Nov. shipment sellers £18-1/2.
Dec/Jan shipment sellers £18/0/0.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 20.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Calcutta:—
Oct/Dec per cwt 17/1.1/2.
Jan/March per cwt 17/4-1/2.
July/Sept per cwt 16/3.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Bombay—
Jan/March per cwt. 17/5.1/2.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, c & f Karachi:—
Jan/March per cwt. 17/6-1/4.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 20.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) spot:—15 15/16.

LONDON METALS.

London, Oct. 20.

	To-day's price. £
Copper English best Selected	65 1/4
Copper Braziers	73 1/2
Yellow Metal	68 1/2
Spelter Hard	30 1/2
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	17
Tin Block	309 1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 20.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed lb. spot:
Buyers sh. 1/8.3/4d.
Sellers sh. 1/9d.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot:—
Buyers sh. 1/8-1/2d.
Sellers sh. 1/8.3/4d.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 20.

	To-day's price. £
Charted Bank of I.A. & C.	20
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	118 1/2
P & O Banking Corporation	10 1/4
National Bank	47 1/4
Eastern Bank	6 1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent	84 3/8
Conversion Loan	74 3/8
Indian Loan 5½ per cent	102
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent	57
Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan	69 3/8
Government Securities 3 p.c.	59 3/8
Consols	54 5/8
War Loan 5 per cent	101 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	91 7/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, October 20.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4, 4, 11-1/2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, October 20.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4.308 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 per cent.

LONDON SILVER.

London, October 20.

Silver—China and the continent also sold Bazaars bought and sold t
Spot 24-1/8
Forward 23 7/8.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 20.

Demand Bills 484.37.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

B C RATE:—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32 Ready.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8 Nov.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 Oct.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 11/32-3/8 Jan-Feb.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 277 3/4.
Bank's buying T T 276
Bank's buying D D 275.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 270.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 1135.
Bank's buying D D 1205.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1220.
JAPAN—
Banking's selling T T 135 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 days 132 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 128 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 161 1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 1/4.
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 89 5/8.
CROSS RATES—
New York—London 4.84 13/16 20th inst.
London—Japan 2/0 3/16 20th inst.
London—Paris 161.00 20th inst.
London—Belgium 170.00 20th inst.
London—Italy 111.00 20th inst.
London—Prague 164-00 20th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 27/32
Bank Demand	1/5 7/8
Doc Acceptance 3m/s	1/6 3/16
Fcs Demand	1180
American Dollars	277
Hongkong Dollars	123 1/2
Shanghai	161 1/4
Japan	134 3/4
Singapore	157 1/4

Market steady.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, October 20.

T. T. Berlin on London	20.36.3/4
T. T. Amsterdam on London	12.12-1/3
T. T. Brussels on London	171.40
T. T. Madrid on London	32.05
T. T. Milan on London	113.95
T. T. Berne on London	25.11
T. T. Paris on London	163.00

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Gold £ 4/4/11½ 20th inst.
Silver London Ready 24 1/8 20th inst.
Silver London Forward 23 7/8 20th inst.
Silver New York Ready 52 1/4 cts.
London Discounts 3 Mos 4 3/4 per cent 20th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 4 7/8 per cent 20th inst.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.
Money:—Call 3/4 per cent; 3 mos. 2 per cent; 6 mos 3 per cent; 12 mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

BULLION

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Sovereigns ready 13/7/9.
Sovereigns forward 13/7/9.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/12/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/7/0.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/7/0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/7/0.
Bar silver ready Rs. 57/5.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 57/5.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs 55/11.

London, Oct. 20.

Bar gold ready s. 84/11 1/2.
Silver ready d. 24/2.
Silver forward d. 23/14

TONE OF SILVER.—
Quelt and steady. America and India bought. India and China were sellers at higher rates. Market has a more steady appearance.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 21.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 94/10.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/12.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 102/4
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104/10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 108/9.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/1.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 107/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 108/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 109/2.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 114.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 103/12.
Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

London, October 20.

Bank Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 per cent
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-7/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-1/4 per cent
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-3/4 per cent

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay October 21

Cotton mill shares remained firm and improved ten to fifteen rupees than yesterday. The rise was due to improvement in silver and better cotton market. Most of the cotton mills in Bombay had very small stock of cotton owing to very high price was quoted for ready cotton before a month. The mills have to suffer only in stock of cloth and yarn which will be written off in the report of year ending December 1926, but the future of the industry will be a fairly good for 1927 owing to chief cotton. The only misfortune of Indian mills in the heavy cost of production which is seven to eight annas to a pound (ib). The Japanese sleting which is quoted Rs. 6-4-0 of a piece having ten lbs. in weight. We cannot understand how they are able to sell at such a low price as the cotton which is quoted at about 5 1|2 annas a lb. and the cost of production must be much lower than Bombay Mills. We think the cost is chiefly due to high wages and it is very difficult to improve our industry unless the wages are curtailed.

We quote:—

Fazul 883-12, Poarl 521-4, B. Dyeing 883-12, Century 372-8, Nagpur 536 4, Swadesh 492-8 Simplex 132-8, New great 308-12, Colaba 137-8.

Tata Hydro 11-20, Tata Oil 58, Tata Dep. 216-4, Andhra 747-8, Tata Power 627-8.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid. Rs. a.	Quotations
Bank of India	50	2½	74 4
Baroda	50	4	86
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	67
Central	25	1½	28 8
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	81
Imperial	500	40	1432 8
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	382 8
Union	5	0 4 0	3 14
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi	10	..	21
Central India Mining	10	4½Y	27 8
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	132 8
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	108 12
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	305
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	5 8
Shivrajpur . ..	10	8Y	47 8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	940
Amritsar Pattia ..	100	10 p.c.	145
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.c.	114
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	100
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	91
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	102
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	76
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	81
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	85
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	97 ×D
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	105
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	155
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c	715
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	76
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	172 8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	255
Scindia Steam ..	16—0—		12 1
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	78 12
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	745
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	1010
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8	131 4
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	64 8
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	92
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	67
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	11.0
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	970
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	627 8
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	775
PRESS COMPANIES			
Barsi Press			470
Akbar	500	..	250
Fort	475	..	140
Harvey & Sahapathy.	500	20-35	1070
Indian Cotton	126	20	215
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	230
New Berar	500	80	860
New East India ..	1,000	..	935
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	590
Vow Prince of Wales ..	500	61	710
Volkart U.P.	500	40	625
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES			
Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	231 4
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	18
B Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	521 4
B. Burma T. Corporation New	00	3	140
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	10 12
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	50
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.	8 0-4-0	5 14
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	195
Jost Engineering ..	100	10	112 8
Mckenzie	100	30	375
New Union Flocor Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	690
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	137
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100	..	72 8
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	216 4
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	58
Thacker	50	..	110
Telephone	50	nil	33
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India ..	50	22-8	710
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.	5
Jupiter	15	..	6 8
New India	25	1y	22 8
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c	1045
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4 6
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	430
Alliance	100	..	35
Apollo	50	..	7 8
Assur Virjee	100	..	4
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	320
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5 8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	873 12
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	7
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	nil	290
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	170
Broach Fine Counts ..	250	..	92 8
Century	100	20y	372 8
Central India O. ..	100	16	5 4
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	450
Ceylon	100	..	45
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	137 8
Coorla	100	..	145
Crescent	100	4	177 8
Currimbhoy	250	..	300
David	500	..	300
Dawn	250	40	690
E D. Sassoon United O.	7/8	..	1 1 6
Ebrahimbhoy Palanoy	250	nil	230
Edward Sassoon ..	200	full	450
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	26
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	235
Fazulbhoy	250	25	883 12
Finlay	100	nil	130
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	625
Globe	100	..	35
Gokak	100	5	110
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1650
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	177 8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1150
Indore-Malwa United	100	18-12	370
Jamshed O.	250	..	70
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil		150
Kilachand	25	..	4
Kohinoor	500	..	1145
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5775
Madhora Scindia ..	100	..	20
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	116 4
Madras United	250	15	515
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	30	18 0
Mathradas	100	..	110
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	85
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2200
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	127 8
Mysore	50	4	115
New City of Bombay.	100	10	150
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	308 12
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	70
Pearl	250	12	521 4
Phoenix	100	10	398 12
Premier	100	..	32 8
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	22
Sassoon Silk	500	..	540
Sholapur	1,000	450	8100
Simplex	250	..	132 8
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	35
Standard	500	40	1400
Swadeshi	100	18	432 8
Swan	100	..	145
Tata Mill O.	500	..	120
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	2410
Vishnu P.	500	35	580
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y	950

SHARE MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, October 21.

Ahmedabad	430
Bombay Cotton	320
Bombay Dyeing	877-8, 886-4, 875, 883-12
Century	368-12 373-12 268-2 373 8
Central India ..	535 537 8 533-12 536-4
Colaba Land ..	137-8
Crescent	177 8
Edward Sassoon	130
Fazulbhoy	877-8 885 875 883-12
Finlay	130
Globe	35
Gokak	110
Indian Bleaching	177-8
Indore Malwa	370
Kohinoor	1150
Madhowjee ..	116-4
Mathuradas	110
Meyer Sassoon	85
Mysore	113-12
New Great ..	302-8 308-12 302 8 303 12
Pearl	511 4 513- 2 511-4 521-4
Pabany	230
Phoenix	393 12
Simplex	132-8
Swadeshi	492-8
Swan Mills	150
Tata Mill	120

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	231-4
Bombay Steam	171-4
Bundi Cement	21
Central India Mining	27-12
Indian Cement	131-4
Katni Cement Ord. ..	108-12
Shivarajpur	47-8
Tram Co. Ord.	131-4
Tata Hydro	1123-12 1125 1120. 1120
Tata Iron & Steel Ord	56-4 54-4 56.4 58
Tata Iron & Steel Def	210 218-12 210 216-4

SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, ECONOMY.

These are the strong points of advantage to be derived from the use of a Safe in our Safe Deposit Vault.
It affords you absolute safety as it is built on most up-to-date lines.
It is convenient to everybody as it is situated most centrally in the business locality of the City.
It is economical in the sense that you can rent about 300 cub. inches. Safe for your purpose, only for Rs. 20 a year.
We invite you to call and see for yourselves what service we give you.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Election meeting at Hirarwala Building, De Lisle Road, 9 p.m., Mr. J. M. Mehta to preside.

Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of New India Assurance Company, Ltd., Central Bank Building, 4-30 p.m., to confirm resolution regarding reduction of Capital.

The s.s. "Ranpura" with the English mails of the 7th instant due at 3 a.m.

Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad, New Chinch Bunder, Sandhurst Road, Mandvi (opp. Khilafat Office) 11 a.m.

SATURDAY, October 23.

Mr. Jinnah's lecture on "My Sins of Omission and Commission," Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m., Mr. M. R. Jayakar, to preside.

Election meetings at (1) Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar, (near Tilak Bridge, 9 p.m., Mrs. Naidu to preside. (2) at the Sir C. Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, 6 p.m., Mr. H. P. Mody to preside.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A select programme of Indian music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. Call sign 2 FV., wavelength 387 metres.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Tottori Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 19th instant, and is due to arrive here on or about the 16th November.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

The annual general meeting of the Social Service League, Bombay, will be held on Saturday, (30th instant) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Penang, Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Sumatra Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6.30 p.m. to-day (Friday).

The P. and O. Mail steamer "Maloja" with the mails from Bombay of 16th instant arrived at Aden at 6.30 p.m. on the 20th instant and left there at 4.30 a.m. the following day.

CITY MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Tuesday to 6 a.m. of Wednesday:

Small-pox 2 attacks, 1 death, cholera attacks 0, death 0, plague attack 0, death 0, influenza attack 0, death 0. Total mortality exclusive of the stillmern) 80.

Total mortality this day last year was 93.

MR. H. S. MITHA ON CONTINENTAL TOUR.

Mr. Husein Suleman Mitha of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., a leading sugar merchant of Bombay and President of the Bombay Sugar Merchants' Association is sailing by s.s. "Cracovia" on a short Continental tour. During his stay there, he proposes to visit leading Chambers of Commerce in England.

"A" WARD DIST. C. C.

Regarding the 7 representatives to be elected to the B. P. C. C. from this Ward, 7 member have withdrawn their nomination, the following 7 members are automatically elected without contest: (1) Mrs. Sajini Naidu; (2) Mr. S. G. Vartwardhan; (3) Mr. S. V. Ghate; (4) Mr. N. H. Belgaumwalla; (5) Mr. Phirozedin; (6) Mr. H. G. Wagle, and (7) Mr. J. G. Thakkar.

RELIEF OF HELPLESS BEGGARS.

The following further donations have been received:

From the Executors of Sir Ratan Tata Charities for October, 1926, R200; From Mr. S. G. Savant, R25, From the 4th Presidency Magistrate's Court, Girgaum, R25; From the 5th Presidency Magistrate's Court, Dadar, R15; From the Honorary Presidency Magistrate's Court, Dadar, R10.

BAI BACHUBHAI DISPENSARY.

At the Charitable Dispensary of the late Bai Bachubai, wife of Shet Kanji Karsondas, conducted by the Social Service League, the total number of patients treated during the month of September, 1926 was 1606, out of which number 722 were women and 524 children, 383 being boys and 441 girls. The average daily attendance of patients was 64.

SHRI CUTCHI PRAJAKIYA PARISHAD.

The first session of the Cutch People's Conference will be held Session Begins To-day at 11 a.m. (S. T.) at the Conence Pandal, New Chinch Bunder, Sandhurst Road; (opp. the Khilafat Office, and on Saturday (the 23rd instant) at 1 p.m. (S.T.), and Sunday (the 24th instant) 11 a.m. under the presidency of Mr. Soorji Vallabh das.

VARTEJ ANTIYAJA ASHRAM AND MANDVIR.

The Bhavnagar State has donated R5,500 and the same amount has been received through Mahatma Gandhiji towards the buildings of the Ashram. Out of these R11,000 about R9,000 have already been spent in erecting Ashram, staff quarters. A wearing shed, a sinking well, etc. R2,000 are in hand for Shri Ramji Mandir. The estimated cost is R5,000. This appeal is made for the deficit of R3,000.

LABOUR RESOLUTIONS.

A public meeting of the textile labourers was held on Monday at DeLisle Road under the presidentship of Mr. R. S. Asavale, J.P., when the following resolutions were passed:—(1) This meeting earnestly request the textile labourers to contribute their mite towards the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund; (2) The Managing Committee of the above Fund is requested to take at least one member on that Committee as their representative to place their grievances before the same; (3) The President of this meeting be authorised to communicate the above two resolutions to the General Secretary of the said fund.

BOMBAY SHORTHAND WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

A social gathering of the members of the Bombay Shorthand Writers' Association was held at Vanita Vishram Hall on Sunday last. The programme commenced with a speech welcoming the members from the President of the Association, which was followed by the reading of the six-monthly report by the Honorary Secretary Mr. A. V. Dighe. The report stated 'inter alia' that the Association had made its existence felt in this city of Bombay, as he was receiving inquiries for reporting work, and for shorthand writers, from public, private and Government bodies; that the present membership of the Association had gone above 50.

Among those who addressed the meeting were Messrs. E. Woodfall and B. R. Mankar, who in very short speeches brought home to the members the necessity of having an Association of the kind and the importance of it.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week end on the 16th instant the total mortality 706 was 47 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 28.70. The mortality for the 42nd week of 1925 was 641 and death-rate 26.46 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quaiquennium 1921-1925 was759 and death-rate 32.37.

Out of the total deaths, 172 were among infants under one year of age; 14 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the city.

Cholera caused 1 attack and 1 death. Small-pox caused 4 attacks and 3 deaths. Plague was absent during the week. The number of live births registered during the week was 461 and compares favourably with that for the 42nd week of 1925 when the figure was 439 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1921-1925) viz., 459.

RELIGIOUS LECTURE AND KIRTAN.

The learned Shastree Purshottam Narhar Godse and Shree Dada Maharaj will deliver a public lecture on a religious subject and Mrs. Sumatibai will perform Kirtana from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. (S.T.) on Friday and Monday, the 22nd and 25th instant respectively, in the premises of Sheth Goculdas Tejpal Shree Laxmi Narayan Temple at Gowalia Tank.

All are cordially invited to attend the same.

LOVE GROVE PUMPING STATION.

DISCUSSION IN STANDING COMMITTEE

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Wednesday afternoon Mr. Mohanlal Desai moved:

That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the Sixth Presidency Magistrate's remaks published in the "Times of India" of the 14th October, 1926, concerning the criminal proceedings taken against the Head Clerk of the Workshops and he be requested to report whether the accounts maintained in the Workshops are so unsatisfactory as they are described to be and if so what steps he proposes to take for putting them in order.

The resolution was carried.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram moved:—

That the Commissioner be requested to submit the following particulars regarding the Electric Pumping Station at Love Grove:—

1. What was the estimate cost of the installation?
2. What was the actual cost thereof?
3. What is the annual cost of running the plant since its installtion?
4. What is the approximate saving effected by installing the plant in the recurring expenditure?

The motion was adopted.

ELECTRIC SERVICE ON MAIN LINE.

TO COMMENCE IN NOVEMBER.

The electric train service between Victoria Terminus and Kurla on the main line which was postponed owing to the coal strike in England will commence from the 1st of November.

To start with, however, there will only be a mixed steam and electric service, but on receipt of a full complement of stock the entire suburban service between the Terminus and Kurla on the main line will be electrified. When this will be it is not possible to say definitely now owing to the uncertainty and delay to which the British coal strike has subjected the supply of materials.

Suburban trains beyond Kurla and up to Thana are at present served both by steam and by electricity. Electric trains run between the Terminus and Thana via the Harbour Branch and steam trains along the main route. The new electric service which will commence next month will serve all stations between the Terminus and Kurla on the main line.

MR. S. S. RANGNEKAR.

REVERTS TO POLICE COURT.

Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, who has vacated the High Court Bench, reverted to his original office as Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay on Monday and took his seat at the Esplanade Police Court. Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, who had been acting in his place reverted to his old office as third Presidency Magistrate.

A reference was made by Mr. J. B. Kanga, Advocate-General on behalf of the High Court Bar when Mr. Justice Rangnekar reliquished the office of acting judge on the Bench of the High Court on Wednesday afternoon.

APPRECIATION OF THE BAR.

The Advocate-General said: Before Your Lordship rises permit me to say a few words. During the short time your Lordship has been on the Bench you have given entire satisfaction to the members of the Bar and the general public. Your Lordship has heard the members of the Bar with patience and always shown them courtesy and your Lordship has shown ability and learning in deciding the cases which were before you. We, the members of the Bar, hope that your Lordship will soon come back to the High Court and take your seat on the Bench.

MR. RANGNEKAR'S REPLY.

Mr. Justice Rangnekar in reply thanked them deeply for their appreciation of his work during the short time that he had been there. He was gratified to find that the work which he had been able to do had met with the approbation of the Bar, that was a great thing in itself. He had not the least doubt when he came there that the Bar would extend to him their goodwill and co-operation and knowing the Bombay Bar as he did no assurance in that respect was required. He might say that his hopes as to the treatment that he would receive at the hands of the Bar had been more than amply realised and if His Lordship had succeeded as they said he had he thought the credit of it was due more to the Advocate-General and the members of the Bar. He thanked them for that mark of appreciation and their kind regards for him.

A GRUESOME FIND

DECOMPOSED BODY OF PATHAN IN A BAG

An unidentifiable dead body of a male Pathan was found tied in a gunny bag and lying in a ditch of about 4 feet deep near Rawli Hill on Tuesday afternoon. The body was tied up with string and the bag contained four stones also. It was in a very decomposed condition and was removed to the morgue.

At an inquest held on Wednesday, the Sub-Inspector of Kingsway Police Station stated that on information given by one Stephen Phillip D'Mello, he had gone to the ditch and had removed the bag from there. It contained a highly decomposed body of a male Pathan and four stones. He did not find any marks of violence on the body of the deceased or any blood marks on the clothes he had worn.

The jury recorded a verdict of murder by some persons unknown.

FIND OF DEAD CHILD

A dead body of a full-term female child was found lying in the pan of a latrine in No. 1 Rahim Mansion, near the Esplanade on Tuesday morning. Enquiries made by the police showed that one Gitabai, widow of Rukhma, a Dhed residing at Mazagaon had given birth to that child and left her there. The dead body was sent to the Police Surgeon who after holding a post-mortem examination had certified that the child had died of asphyxiation by throttling. Gitabai who was traced out was sent to the Hospital for examination.

An inquest touching the death of the child was held at the Coroner's Court on Wednesday, but it was adjourned as the widow was detained in the Hospital for treatment.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A TAXI.

While Miss E. Coulson, a typist employed in Bombay Telephone Co., Ld., was crossing Hornby Road, near the Singer Co., on Thursday, at 10 a.m. she was knocked down by a taxi car No. Z4861. She was removed to E. C. Hospital in an unconscious condition where she has been detained for treatment. It appears she has received injuries on her head and right foot.

FATAL ACCIDENT WHILE CROSING ROAD.

The Coroner concluded the inquest on Thursday, touching the death of Karmali Somji (10), a Mahomedan boy who was knocked down by taxi No. 885 driven by Pirojshah Edulji Patel on the morning of 16th instant. The evidence showed that the boy was knocked down opposite the Novelty Cinema while crossing the road. He was removed to the J.J. Hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries, death being due to the concussion of the brain.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

AN UNINVITED GUEST

Bansi Shiva, alias Dugdoo Dondu, a youth of 15, was placed before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, at the Mazagaon Police Court by Sub-Inspector Gopal of the Agripada Police Station on a charge of unlawful return from deportation without the order of the Commissioner of Police. In the course of the year, he started his youthful career by joining a gang of "bhamptas" and had to be deported to Ahmednagar for being a member of an unlawful gang. Returning to Bombay, he was arrested by the Police for joining another gang of "bhamptas" who carried off cash and ornaments of the collective value of R635. The accused was sentenced to six months' hard labour, the Court adding a recommendation that five months of the sentence should be passed in the Salvation Army Reformatory School.

CRICKET.

THE MADRAS MATCH

HINDUS' SPLENDID EFFORT.

A large crowd turned out to witness the match between the Hindu Gym. and the Madras Touring Team on the Kennedy Sea Face yesterday. Some splendid batting was seen and there is promise of an altogether interesting match. The Hindu side won the toss and A. V. Dalvi and V. P. Mehta came out to open the innings. After the former was disposed of rather cheaply Jai and Mehta got associated and there ensued a lively. Jai scored freely all round the wicket and after the partnership had been broken at 47, Deodhar joined him and the spectators were treated to a regular feast. The Poona player was in an unusual mood for interspersed with his characteristic neat strokes he would open his shoulders in no uncertain manner, ten boundaries and three sixes being included in his total. Jai played faultless and solid cricket, but just when it seemed as though he would stay there indefinitely, he succumbed to a catch by Rameswami off Baliah (92.3-57). Pardeshi, the skipper was next man in. The rate of scoring continued to be fast as neither batsman experienced difficulty with the bowling.

Deodhar was dismissed soon after lunch (207-4.94). His had been an excellent display of all-round batting and the specators did not fail to show appreciation. The pace now slackened. V. S. Dongre who had come out to replace Deodhar soon retired injured after having a lucky escape from being run out, but he returned to complete his innings later on and gave a good account of himself. After contributing a valuable 49 Pardeshi fell to a catch off Ganpati (259-7-19).

The remaining batsmen did not give much trouble, but when Dongre came out to form the last partnership 27 runs were added before M. H. Chandarana was dismissed, the final score being 290. The Madras team opened their innings and had scored 90 for the fall of 4 wickets.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

V P Mehta, c Ramaswamy, b Ganpati	14
V A Dalvi, c Ramaswamy, b Gopalan	5
L P Jai, c Ramaswamy, b Baliah	57
D B Deodhar, b Ramasawy	94
K G Pardeshi, c Baliah, b Ganpati	49
V S Dongre not out	45
C H Chandarana, b Baliah	0
R A Wagle, b Baliah	13
L Ramji, b Ganpati	6
P R Kagal, b Ganpati	0
M H Chandarana, c sub, b Ganpati	6
Extras	7
Total	290

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Ganpati	26	2	67	5
Gopalan	10	0	48	1
Baliah	8	0	50	3
Ramaswamy	5	0	30	0
Bhandari	5	0	18	0
Ramanjulu	6	0	24	0
Bhasker	7	0	46	0

STRIKE IN BOMBAY MILLS.

For the past few days Bombay City is again in the throes of strike and several mills have been affected by the strike fever. About 400 men of Dinshaw Petit Mill downed tools demanding more wages out of which 115 resumed work on Thursday morning.

The Kohinoor Mill has been closed down for the past two days as the men left work demanding more wages and is expected to open this morning (Friday).

About 200 weavers of Ruby Mill situate at Lady Jamsetji Road struck work on Monday. The management paid off the strikers and engaged 50 new hands on Thursday morning.

A MEDICO-LEGAL CASE

Expert evidence based on an X-Ray Examination of a girl is to be given by Dr. Nunan, the Police Surgeon of Bombay in the case in which Sub-Inspector Hassan Ali of the Byculla Police Station has put up one Lakhia Mahadeo, a mill-hand on a charge of kidnapping a married girl, named Wednai, wife of one Bhau Nabati, the complainant. The accused, it is alleged took the girl on board a ship when he was arrested on board by the Dock Police, and handed over to the Byculla Police Station. As the accused raised the defence that the girl had merely absconded and had sought his protection, His Worship the Second Presidency Magistrate referred to the ruling that an absconding party could not be the victim of kidnapping. The question of the age of the girl being thus very relevant, the case has been remanded for the submission of the girl to an especial examination by the Police Surgeon of Bombay.

Plague in mild form is reported in Gondal, where two cases have occurred.—Free Press.

A Calcutta message says:—"Rai Bahadur Indu Bhusan Bhaduri who is standing as a Congress candidate for the Local Council, for the Krishnagore constituency, according to "Forward" has renounced his title and has returned his sanad to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.—A. P.

NON-ACCEPTANCE OF LOWEST TENDER.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER'S LETTER.

The following letter of 12th instant was addressed by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, re: non-acceptance of lowest tender by the India Store Department, London:—

The Committee of this Chamber have received a copy of the Half-yearly statement for the period ending 30th June 1926 regarding cases in which tenders other than the lowest complying with the technical description of goods demanded were accepted by the India Store Department, London, on the grounds of superior quality, greater facility of inspection, quicker delivery, etc.

My Committee have very carefully gone through the whole list and have come to the conclusion that no reforms worth the name have been made by the Government in matters of stores purchase. It has become the painful duty of my Committee to press this question on the attention of Government twice a year, that almost invariably the reasons advanced for not accepting the lowest tenders by the India Stores Department, London, are: (1) the cost of inspection of goods on the Continent, and (2) "urgent delivery". My Committee have repeatedly requested the Government to issue orders to the indenting officers not to insist unnecessarily on the so-called extreme urgency regarding delivery of goods. It is true that instructions have been issued to indenting officers to this effect, as my Committee have been informed by Government in their letter dated 31st July 1926, No. S-424, but even these instructions appear to be more observed in the breach than otherwise.

In this connection my Committee will be much obliged if Government will be pleased to inform them whether the manufacturers who had preference over the lowest tenderers who actually got the orders fulfilled their engagements in due time. As regards the plea regarding "the cost of inspection of goods" on the Continent, my Committee think that the Store Department should make suitable arrangements for this work with a good firm of Consulting Engineers on the Continent.

Coming to the particular instances of non-acceptance of lowest tenders, my Committee find that this country had to pay thousands of pounds (£) extra chiefly due to the lack of desirable safeguards and restrictions in the matter of Stores Purchase. The purchase of articles like (1) Waistcoats, (2) mosquito-netting and (3) Cord cotton khaki, is, in the opinion of my Committee, glaring example of misplaced demands on the score of urgency. The extra cost that this country had to pay for the mosquito-netting only amounted to £3,417. There are other items in this list on which also something could be said, but my Committee have confined themselves to these typical cases only, simply because they conclusively prove that the progress with regard to the proper working of the Stores Purchase Rules in the interests of India is still sadly lacking.

What my Committee once more respectfully urge upon the Government is to introduce necessary reforms in the Stores Purchase Rules on the lines of the draft rules submitted to Government by them so long back as December 1924.

The attention of my Committee has been drawn to a very healthy practice followed by the Dominion High Commissioners of visiting their mother countries at least once a year and discussing with representative iinstitution questions pertaining to important Stores Purchase matters. Such personal discussions are always fruitful of good results, and my Committee take this opportunity, therefore, of suggesting that the Government of India should also arrange for such annual visits of the Indian High Commissioner to India."

SERIOUS MOTOR COLLISION.

DRIVER ARRESTED.

At about 1 a.m. on Thursday a serious collision occurred at Hornby Vellard between two motor taxis as a result of which two persons were violently thrown out of the cars and sustained multiple injuries.

The two taxis were going in opposite direction. One driven by Mohamed Yakub Haji Ahmed had two Hindu women named Nankibai and Nanibai as passengers while the other taxi driven by Vallabh Bhika had two Hindu passengers, one of them being Venilal Reevalal Kothari, a fancy goods merchant. The impact of the collision was so great that the taxi driven by Vallabh was thrown off the road to the foot path on the race course side and its engine completely smashed. Both the passengers of this car were removed to the hospital where they have been detained for treatment.

The police have arrested Mohmed Yakub for rash and negligent driving.

Pir Motamiya Saheb of the well-known Gadi of Mangrol arrived in Bombay on Monday last and has put up in "Rasul Manzil" Building at the Bellasis Road. He was given a very hearty and enthusiastic reception at the station. He will stay for a fortnight in Bombay.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information)

JANUARY.

21st October.	1926.
Previous Closing Rate	12.62
To-day's Opening Rate	12.54
Difference	—08
To-day's Closing Rate	12.35
Difference	—27

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

21st October.	1926.
Previous Closing Rate	6.88
To-day's Opening Rate	6.80
Difference	—.08
To-day's Closing Rate	6.76
Difference	—12
Khandi Closed	253-4.0
Sewri Closed	255-0.0

THE LATE MR. M. L. DOUGLAS

DEATH OF CONSCIENTIOUS WORKER

It is with extreme sorrow that we have to record the death of Mr. M. L. Douglas, head of the Reading Department of the "Bombay Chronicle". Mr. Douglas had fever on Monday which developed into pneumonia. The deceased was removed to the European General Hospital where he died on Thursday morning.

A MAN OF FEW WORDS.

Mr. Douglas was one of the oldest members of "The Chronicle" staff having worked in the paper for over ten years during which time he had made himself popular by his uniform courtesy, conscientious work and diligents habits. A man of few words, Mr. Douglas set an example to his colleagues of "The Chronicle" staff, by his regularity and deligence.

A kind man and sincere companion, the news of Mr. Douglas' death will be read with great regret by his many friends. Mr. Douglas was only 45 years at the time of his death.

SILVER "BETTER."

AMERICA AND INDIA BUYING.

LONDON RATES EASIER

BOMBAY, October 21.

The London cable is as follows:—

"Quiet and steady. America and India bought. India and China were sellers at higher rates. Market has a more steady appearance."

London Spot 24 1/8d.—8/16d.

London Forward—23 7/8d.—3/16

The London rates are the lowest on record and the market "tone" was steady at the close.

We are informed of a remarkable improvement on Shanghai Exchange which was quoted at 2s. 3d. The Bombay Shanghai Exchange also improved to Rs. 161.4 a rise of Rs. 3-8, per 100 dollars.

American Market was also better, the rates being 52½ cents, that is ½ cent. higher.

Owing to improvement in China and America, our market here opened with a firm tone," which was maintained all through the day—the rates in the evening being Rs. 51.10 and Rs. 52/12 for 1st and 2nd settlement.

The nervousness in the market has for the time being disappeared. The "bull" speculator was all along liquidating his holdings, which were readily taken up by "bear" coverings.

Gold was generally neglected, there being a very small forward business at about Rs. 21.7-5.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Mr. A. K. Asundi on reversion to be Additional Second Class Subordinate Judge, Dharwar.

Mr. Maganlal G. Mehta on reversion to be First Class Subordinate Judge, Dhulia.

The services of Mr. J. R. Dhurandhar, LL.B., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Legislative Department.

Mr. P. B Haigh, I.C.S., has been allowed by the High Commissioner for India to return to duty.

Mr. R R Simpson, M.Sc., to be Chief Inspector of Mines for the whole of British India vice Dr. D Penman, D.Sc.

Mr. R. V Trivedi, an officer of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bombay.

Mr. V L Suryavanshi, M.B., B.S., is appointed Lecturer in Anatomy and Physiology at the B. J. Medical School, Poona, on probation for one year.

Dr. (Miss) Khorshed Sorabji Captain, to be Honorary Pathologist at the Cama and Albless Hospitals, Bombay, vice Dr. (Mrs.) M. B. Sukhthankar.

The following appointments have been made at the B. J. Medical School, Poona, for a period of one year ending the 30th September, 1927:—

(1) Captain M. S. H. Mody, (2) Dr. S. G Gokhale, (3) Dr. T. L. Chiplunkar, (4) Dr. G. K. Kinare, M.B., B.S, and (5) Dr. (Miss) Florence Dias.

The Globe Astrological

Commercial, Insurance and Banking Corporation, Sitaram Bazaar, Delhi. Half Rates to 30th November, 1926. Fortune, your guide. Life Reading Outline Rs. 25, complete Rs. 50. Trade Hints, Advts. drafts, etc., Rs. 100 each. Prizes to Winners. Admission fee Rs. 100 with cash security Rs. 1,000 for Agents. Enquire with 2 annas stamp. Send Horoscope or writing time with cash. Special concessions to our Importers Exporters and Insurance and Bank Creditors.

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TWO FIRST PLACES IN INDIA 1926 BY TWO DISTINCT SCHOLARS

(1) FIRST PLACE IN INDIA 1926 (HONS).

Incorporated Secretaries Examination of London (A.I.S.A.,

The student was fifth in order of merit among all candidates in the British Empire. The only Indian College whose students successfully competed.

(2) FIRST PLACE IN INDIA 1926 (HONS).

GOVT. DIPLOMA IN ACCOUNTANCY (G. D. A.) Among over 380 candidates, also the largest number of passes of any other College or Institute. (Four Govt. Colleges competed).

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 1926

The largest number of honors, subjects and certificates of any other Institute in India:—Accountancy, Machinery of Business, Commercial and Company Law, Banking, Salesmanship, Political Economy.

THE INSTITUTE OF BANKERS (C. A. I. B.) 1926

The only Institute in India whose students successfully competed. Two completed Final and the rest passes in Final and Inter subjects (Part 1 and 2) (compartmental). Practice and Law of Banking, Foreign Exchange, Commercial Geography, Political Economy, Business English.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY OCTOBER 22, 1926.

EGREGIOUS FOLLY.

The decision of the Government of Bombay to proceed with not only block Nos. 8, 1 and 2, but also block No. 7 of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme calls for the greatest and most emphatic public condemnation. We were inclined to hope that Sir Leslie Wilson would use all the patience and all the wisdom necessary to meet the exceptional situation that has been created by Lloyd's folly, but it appears that the new Governor has either been over-ruled by his own cabinet, or he has failed to appreciate far-reaching financial issues which are involved. When the first disclosures were made through the intrepid investigation and report of Mr. Manu Subedar, the sympathy of the whole province was with the new Governor whose tenure of office was going to be disfigured by an ugly heritage left to him by his vaunting predecessor. The hollowness of the British claim about efficient administration, hurled in the face of all reasonable demands for responsibility to elected representatives of the people was proved when the Back Bay scheme as initiated by Lord Lloyd was demonstrated to be a ghastly financial failure. The hiatus of error and miscalculation, if not worse, which has been brought to light, must make every one connected with the enterprise hang down his head in shame and yet the action of the Government of Bombay since the disclosures proves that no lessons have been learnt. It proves that the feelings of the public count for nothing in the counsels of the Government and that the welfare of the tax-payer is not a subject worthy of their consideration. Even the mistakes of Lord Lloyd would fade before what we are constrained to call the egregious folly of the Government of Bombay in their recent decision to proceed with the block No. 7 of the Back Bay scheme. In the first instance, notwithstanding a large volume of public opinion against the programme initiated by the late Governor, His Excellency announced to the Bombay Council that they had accepted the majority sub-committee's report and decided to proceed with blocks Nos. 1, 2 and 8. If their decision had been made, what was the reason for the subsequent appointment of at least three influential committees except that of mere propaganda and of persuading a public harassed already by depression of trade phenomenal unemployment and distress in every direction, that it was good for them to have more blood let out and that additional burdens would do no harm? In the first instance, in spite of definite warnings to the contrary, the Government of Bombay keep on proceeding with the work as if nothing has occurred and then they place reliance on the figures on which every committee, which has sat on this work, has placed reliance, viz., the figures prepared by the Department. We expected better results from the Mears Committee, on which there were a lawyer, an auditor and two expert engineers, but it is obvious that they have taken the short cut and the path that pleases Government, in encouraging the idea that the scheme should be proceeded with so far as the three blocks are concerned. Some people have been already made to feel by the continuous flow of engineered optimism that the scheme can some day be carried out in its entirety. No greater harm will have been done to the permanent interests of the Bombay taxpayer, who is already made to pay a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs a year for sixty years amounting to several crores of rupees at compound interest, than by keeping the wound open and by levying on him a further instalment of perpetual loss thus shutting out all avenues of possible improvement in education, sanitation and the new head of public welfare sponsored by the Government of Bombay, viz., agriculture.

The Government of Bombay evidently think that the issue so far as the public is concerned, is a dead one, but they will find out that, no matter from which party men are elected for the next Council, they will raise their common voice against the misdirection of public funds in connection with the Back Bay. Notwithstanding all that has been said, it is melancholy to find that the squanderers of the Department have been reinstalled in their original position of power and have been granted a further lease of life, which can bode no good to the tax-payer of the presidency. Apart from what appear to be thoroughly unreliable estimates as to costs, the other factor, which no one seems to be taking into account, is the possibility of selling land. We have a living object-lesson in Bombay in the Ballard Pier Estate consisting of 40,000 square yards, which has not been disposed of completely even after seven years. What they propose doing is to create in blocks Nos. 1 and 2, a building area equal to nine times the Ballard Pier Estate and in block No. 7 a building area fifteen times as large. Assumptions have been made which are not warranted by facts as to the possible sale of land, and all calculations would be falsified on account of the heavy burden of interest, as soon as the period during which sales can take place, is prolonged. Who can doubt that this period will be prolonged when men like Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas predict that Bombay has at least five years of depression perhaps worse than the present one? In view of the fact that those who are pushing forward the programme have not got to pay the piper, but will be enjoying comfortable pensions, if not other official benefits, the matter is one which is bound to cause the public considerable anxiety. The conduct of the Mears Committee, so far as the report of the evidence goes, gives room for disappointment. The lawyer failed to elicit what every one is morally convinced about, viz., faulty procedure at every step. The auditor has not got for himself a proper statement of affairs on the lines on which he is used to demand it in the affairs of a joint stock company. We had no illusions about the Committee. But the hopes, which were entertained by some people of a thorough and searching enquiry which would stop the waste and which would make the possibility of similar irresponsible incidents in future rare, if not nil, have been dashed to the ground. There is too much of the hush-hush policy with regard to the other activities of the Department, which, it is notorious, have been equally ill-thought and harmful. The Government of Bombay inveigled their Council into the belief that they had entrusted the task of investigation to the Special Committee. What has happened to that Special Committee and where are their reports on the other aspects of the Development Department's activities? An incident of this kind in any other country would have brought about not only the downfall of the existing Government and a change of the cabinet, but would also have led to a vigorous demand for a constitutional guarantee against the recurrence of such blunders. In Bombay we feel that the Government are taking advantage of the present disorganised public opinion on account of business depression on the one hand, and petty party politics, on the other hand, to divert attention from things that matter and to cover up their errors. Had there been a wiser policy of stoppage and of the casting of accounts in a more cautious manner with the necessary remorse for the losses of such magnitude being inflicted on the poorest of people, we would have regarded the incident as closed. As it is, the Government of Bombay are asking for a revival of public agitation on an unprecedented scale on an issue on which party differences cannot arise, but with which everybody is concerned. The future of the city and of the province is hanging in the balance and unless it is desired in higher quarters that Bombay should be ruined, the time has come to cry halt to the mad policy. Not withstanding the need for provincial autonomy, we must ask the Government of India to save the good name of the administrtion, if they desire, by interposing in time and preventing a further disaster. We can only repeat what we said when the first disclosures were made that the Government of Bombay have forfeited their claim to any shred of public confidence.

The interim report of the Mears Committee gives no satisfaction, because they has definitely failed as an investigating committee. The public of Bombay has a sense of humour and is well able to judge. When the Finance Member of the late Government says that he pulled the coat tail of his colleague, who was speaking of profits with one "o" added to them and when that same colleague claims that he had made calculations and was satisfied that the profits would be thirty crores the public know which one of them to believe! It is obvious that both of them are making "facts" suit the exigencies which have arisen, and concealing the larger error of the Government, of which they were a part. That Government never thought out financial issues as clearly as they should have. When we have also the spectacle of high Government officials in Bombay saying that several files and papers have disappeared and have been carried away by Lord Lloyd and of Lord Lloyd holding up his hand in horror at the possibility of such a question arising at all, the public of Bombay would be justified in thinking the very worst which can be thought about of these circumstances. The work of several hundred good British administrators is wiped out by what we must call backsliding of an exceptional character in connection with the Back Bay scheme, and well may Lord Lloyd say with a magnificent gesture "Let it pass." Those who have to pay in this generation and whose children will go on paying for the next three generations, cannot, however, let is pass without vigorous protest.

PLIGHT OF INDIAN SEAMEN,

NEED FOR ORGANISATION.

(BY M. DAUD, Indian Workers' Delegate to Geneva Conference).

I.

There are five great important grievances of Indian seamen for the remedy of which it has become necessary to organise the seamen into Unions. They are (1) recruitment, (2) unemployment, (3) inadequate and insufficient wages, (4) excessive working hours; (5) insufficient compensation in case of accidents.

Recruitment.

I shall deal first with the recruitment grievance. It is well-known that since the beginning of British rule in this country the old system of carrying on trade and commerce between foreign countries by sailing ships was giving way to steamships, and the then Indian seamen who were not accustomed to work in steam-ships naturally bade good-bye to their working in ships engaged in foreign trade. The British authorities thought it proper to recruit seamen through some agency and in the year 1859 the Indian Merchant Shipping Act was passed. Section 18 of that Act authorises the Local Government to give licenses to persons for the purpose of recruiting seamen and by this method the system of recruiting seamen, through brokers and "ghat serangs" came into existence. In the beginning these shipping brokers hawked from door to door to induce men to join in sea-services, till a time came when the number of men became greater than the actual number of services existing for sea jobs.

"Salami."

Seeing that the supply was greater than the demand, they began to introduce the system of "salami" to be realised from each man to be recruited. The "salami" system continued on a moderate scale for many years. During the time of the last war when more men were required in merchant ships and tramps, the "salami" system was greatly reduced. But after the war when the additional men were thrown out of employment these recruiting agencies getting this unique opportunity of seamen's unemployment began to make bargains at the highest bid to recruit them for sea-services. The result was that due to unemployment men were compelled to yield to the wishes of these agencies for the purpose of securing bare existence.

The 1922 Committee.

The situation came to such a crisis that the Government of India, in view of the recommendations of the Genoa International Labour Conference of 1920, and also through the pressure of the systematic agitation carried on by the Indian Seamen's Union, Calcutta, appointed a committee in 1922, (Seamen's Recruitment Committee) to enquire into the abuses existing in the system of Indian seamen's recruitment through licensed shipping brokers and "ghat serangs." Of that committee, my esteemed friend, Mr. N. M. Joshi, was a member and the ship-owners were represented by Captain C S. Penny and Captain F. L. Barnett. The seamen were represented by my humble self and by my friend, Mr. Mahomed Ibrahim, who is himself a seaman. The Committee were unanimously of the opinion that the shipping brokers and "ghat serangs" system of recruitment has led to grave abuses which no mere amendment of detail would satisfactorily remove and they came to the conclusion that it was imperative to introduce an entirely new system which did not involved the employment of intermediaries and recommended that recruitment should be carried on by an Employment Bureau to be organised by the State on the terms of the Genoa International Labour Conference.

Futile Government Assurance.

In view of the aforesaid recommendations of the Seamen's Recruitment Committee we in Calcutta have succeeded in getting an officer in charge of recruitment who is at present organising the Bureau. But I am sorry to say that nothing has been done in Bombay so far as the organisation of the Bureau is concerned. In this connection I beg to bring to the notice of our seamen, that I mentioned this particular grievance at the last International Labour Conference and I got an assurance from the Government of India's representative that the new system of seamen's recruitment should be introduced and the detailed proposals connected with the said system should be gradually worked out. Now it depends on the Bombay seamen to carry on a systematic constitutional agitation through their union to get the recommendations of the Recruitment Committee enforced in this port, to remove their long standing grievances.

Unemployment.

With regard to the unemployment grievance I said in several meetings in Calcutta as well as in the last International Labour Conference that seamen's unemployment is due (1) to the rotten system of recruitment through brokers and "ghat serangs," (2) to the issue of continuous discharge certificates to a large number of raw recruits without guaranteeing their services. In my opinion it is absolutely necessary to regulate this labour through the medium of the Union and the Employment Bureau to be organised by the State. To minimise unemployment it is necessary that men should be engaged in accordance with the priority of their claims and the Union should keep a proper record of these unemployed men and should advise the Bureau regarding their engagements. It is also necessary to enforce the Genoa proposal of unemployment insurance for seamen and legislation must be undertaken in this country by the Central Legislature on the lines of the British legislation, to pass an act compelling the ship-owners and the Government to contribute towards the provision of unemployment benefit for the purpose of developing the trade and commerce of this country. The Union should also set up a system of unemployment benefit for its members. But I again say that unemployment would be greatly reduced if the much abused system of recruitment through brokers and "ghat serangs" were at once abolished.

A UNIVERSITY FOR BARODA.

(BY A STUDENT OF BARODA.)

II

The summary indictment by the author of the system prevailing in the Bombay University and consequently of the perpetrators of that system is by no means substantiated as one would expect. The author thereby has rendered himself immune from the rejoinders which would otherwise have descended upon him. For obvious reasons he says it is not intended to make such a negative criticism of existing conditions. This summary manner of disposing off of a very grave issue has in true measure hampered the task of the critics of this new scheme. In the absence of a definite charge the comparison of the two schemes becomes well nigh impossible

His "Positive Reasons."

The author then proceeds to discuss the positive reasons. As far as the number of students in Baroda is concerned the number is as large as is to be found in many of the Universities mentioned in the Year Book of the University of the Empire. In appendix A the number of students in the college is given with distribution by locality. There are thus only 203 students from Baroda City and 235 from the State out of a total number of 814 students. Nearly half will cease to join, immediately a new and local university is started. Then again out of those in the city and the State those who will not find sufficient attractions held out by the University as a channel to State Service will join some other University where the localised aspect is absent and where the goal is not merely the recruitment of a particular service. What portion of the remaining half will thus go out is purely a matter of conjecture. But even at present it is found that certain more ambitious students leave this college in preference to some outside colleges in view of the better competition they offer. Then again the scepticism inherent in human nature about new institutions will carry away quite a few students who otherwise would be at this college. To hope, therefore, that there will not be any very serious falling off in numbers is about the limit of optimism.

Distrust of Ahmedabad.

A propos it would be well to consider the effect of the distrust felt and expressed by the author of the powerful influences behind the Gujarat College of Ahmedabad. It would be foolish on our part not to anticipate a reciprocal distrust from Ahmedabad resulting in further falling off of numbers more so in the event of an independent university for Gujarat at Ahmedabad.

Then again the remoteness and scattered nature of our State territories would be a serious handicap. Many an intending student would be dissuaded by consideration of contiguity to his home. The chief essential of an "alma mater" catering to the needs of its student population is homogenuity which happens to be conspicuous by its absence in this case. The comparison sought to be made with the smaller universities in the Empire on the point of numbers will thus cease to be very favourable when the whole question is presented in its proper perspective.

The various courses prescribed need not be discussed at this stage. What counts more than a few more or less subjects in the course is the method and manner of teaching and the quality of the personnel of the teaching staff.

(To Be Continued.)

Notes of the Day.

Continued Persecution.

While we are anxious that a friendly atmosphere should prevail in regard to the South African Indian problem between the two parties who will try to explore possibilities of its settlement at the ensuing Round Table Conference, the conduct of the authorities in Natal is hardly such as to help in the creation of friendliness. Natal is notorious for its anti-Asiatic feeling and its armoury of legislation which seeks to make honourable existence impossible for the Indians settled there. How this policy of persecution is continued is evidenced in a special cable to the "Hindu" from its Durban correspondent. He reports that the Natal Provincial Council which was prorogued to the end of November has been gazetted to assemble to pass two ordinances whose effect will be to deprive Indians of the possibility of continuing to engage in certain trades in which they had prospered. Town Councils and Boroughs are to have absolute discretionary powers in refusing licenses in certain scheduled trades, and the result will be to drive the Indians out of them effectively.

Tired of Tariffs.

When Mr. J. P. Morgan signed a manifesto in company with the President of the Reichsbank, and a few English financiers and bankers asking for the "removal of restrictions on European trade" on the ground that the tariffs and the special licenses and prohibitions of the post-war period have interfered with the growth of international trade, the action of the famous American financier and head of a large number of trusts and syndicates was sure to cause comment in the European Press. "Physician, heal thyself" is the advice he has received from the French and German newspapers, while the manifesto has had only a mixed reception in England. The bankers of America, the "most protected" country in the world will do better to practice the doctrine of free trade at home first before preaching it to Europe. There is a difference says official America between the American tariff barrier between America and Europe and the tariff walls built up between individual countries in Europe. It is however, a difference which does not prove that the American tariff policy is justified. Perhaps that is why in official circles in America there is a feeling that when Europe is asked to learn better, America must suffer at least a little modification of her own tariff system.

Muslim Education.

Muslims have been rather late in taking to modern education and have consequently suffered much in competition with other communities in India. They now see their mistake and are making strenuous efforts to make amends for their past neglect. The Muslim Educational Conference which commenced its sitting at Poona on Wednesday and many others in other parts of India are all evidence of the welcome change coming over the community. It is much to be hoped, however, that annual conferences like these should be supplemented by more and more constructive work from day to day. What the Muslims need most now are, besides endowments for scholarships, permanent institutions like the Dekkan Education Society of Poona concentrating all their efforts on starting new schools or strengthening new ones and finding funds for the same. The suggestions made by Sir Mahomed Habibullah and the President, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, are all sound and unexceptionable. We only wish that these and other Muslim leaders could bring into existence some central permanent organisation to give effect to them.

Prohibition in Norway.

A British United Press message to the "Times of India" states that the final vote on Prohibition in the Norwegian Parliament resulted in 509,000 voting for and 518,000 voting against the proposal, the dry victory of 1921 being thus reversed. It is not clear, however, whether it was precisely the same issue before the people then and now. The October number of "Prohibition," referring to the position of prohibition in Norway, says:—The prohibition of spirits which was a war measure is still in force. But now Government wish to see if the majority of the people desire wines also to be prohibited." It seems that it is only the prohibition of the light wines that is now rejected. Progress towards complete Prohibition in Norway is hindered by the fact that France by trade treaties is able to force on her the purchase of large quantities of wines. But the final triumph of Prohibition in Norway is only a question of time. Liquor interests are now-a-days making desperate attempts to make the world believe that Prohibition is waning. It is necessary for Prohibition workers here and abroad to fight their mischievous propaganda.

Government Pleaders and Elections.

Is a Government Pleader a Government servant? The question seems too simple to be asked, but is raised, all the same, by the candidature of Mr. C C. Hulkoti, Government Pleader, Dharwar, for a seat in the Assembly, notwithstanding the rule precluding Government servants from such candidature. Mr. D. V. Belvi, his rival, in a representation to the Returning Officer, contends that a Government Pleader is necessarily a Government servant that, therefore, Mr. Hulkoti's candidature is invalid and, a good lawyer that he is, quotes a number of sections and precedents to support him. On the other hand, his rival, in court and candidature, may be supposed to know some law and will in all possibility quote other sections and precedents in his favour. Vagaries of law apart, it is obvious that a Government Pleader, whether he is technically an official or not, should not be allowed to be a candidate for a Legislative Council. A Government Pleader is capable of wielding considerable influence with the whole Magistracy and the police force in his district. Public servants, like Caesar's wife, must be above suspicion.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

TALL TALKS OF EMPIRE UNITY.

GEN. HERTZOG'S DISCORDANT NOTE

UNRESTRAINED FREEDOM OF ACTION FOR DOMINIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The speeches made by the overseas delegates in reply to the address of welcome delivered by the British Prime Minister at yesterday's opening session of the Imperial Conference all showed a strong desire to achieve the maximum results in the short time available.

Mr. Mackenzie King (Canada), after referring to the clearing of the international horizon, since the 1923 Conference remarked that the Empire contribution to the world peace was considerable. Through the Commonwealth of British Nations one-fourth of the world's peoples were linked in friendship and in peace. Because that great experiment was without precedent or parallel it was inevitable that sometimes they found difficulty in making foreign countries understand their position or in wholly understanding it themselves. But in the next few weeks they might be able to explore methods for a clearer understanding of their political relationships including the problem of foreign policy in several aspects and methods.

MR. BRUCE'S DESIRE TO ADVANCE MUTUAL RELATIONS.

Mr. Stanley Bruce (Australia) said that they would have to look at the questions that faced them under the three heads, the relations of the different parts of the Empire one to another, the question of common defences of the Empire and the question of inter-imperial trade and economic development in future. Their one desire was mutually to advance the interests of the Empire as a whole.

NEW ZEALAND'S DESIRE TO BENEFIT THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

Mr. J. G. Coates (New Zealand), after emphasising the importance of frequent meetings of the Conference, voiced the desire of his country to share the burden which imperial responsibilities and her scrupulous observance of the nicest points of honour and obligation cast on the mother country and thus to repay now some of the benefits New Zealand had received from Britain.

GEN. HERTZOG ON FREEDOM OF DOMINIONS.

General Hertzog (South Africa), in his speech, raised the question of Dominion status. He assured the Conference of the hearty support and co-operation of South Africa irrespective of parties and races so long as it was and showed the character of the Commonwealth of free and independent nations each free and striving to attain what was best for itself in such manner and spirit as would conduce as far as possible to the well-being of all.

In his view the principle that should guide the Conference, could be summed up in a sentence "In principle the unrestrained freedom of action of each individual member of the commonwealth. In practice consultation with a view to co-operative action wherever possible." South Africa did not possess, as she should, implicit faith in her full and free nationhood which should become internationally recognised.

Mr. W. S. Monroe (Newfoundland), said the Dominion was entirely satisfied with the existing conditions and Mr. W. T. Cosgrave (Irish Free State) welcomed the Conference as an opportunity for the representatives of governments with so much in common to meet and take steps advantageous to their future co-operation in the interests of peace and progress.

The Maharaja of Burdwan said that India's real ambition was to develop her own growth and thus be ready to take as soon as possible her share in the common responsibility that must fall to her as a partner in the Empire.—B.O.W.

DISCUSSION IN CAMERA.

CHAMBERLAIN TO CONFER WITH DOMINION PREMIERS.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The Imperial Conference was resumed today and will secretly discuss foreign affairs. Nothing of Sir Austen Chamberlain's speech will be published. It is pointed out in well-informed quarters to-day, that it will be useless to bring the Premiers from the ends of the earth and not tell them frankly everything affecting the relations of the Empire with foreign powers and that, therefore, the Conference itself has decided that the speech must be kept a secret. It is known that Sir A. Chamberlain's speech will be a very lengthy one ranging over the whole field of foreign affairs and dealing particularly with the Locarno Treaty. As regards the latter his words will be in the nature of a defence as some Dominion delegates have strong views against the policy embodied in treaties. The speech will probably occupy most of to-day's sitting. Later, there will be a discussion on making treaties by the Imperial Government and the attitude of the Dominions towards them.

THE KING'S REPLY.

His Majesty the King has replied to the message of loyalty from members of the Imperial Conference, expressing his appreciation and gratitude and declaring, "I shall follow with interest and sympathy questions which come before you the settlement of which, I trust, will promote unity and greatness of the Commonwealth of British nations."—Reuter.

SECOND DAY OF THE SESSION

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The second meeting of the Imperial Conference was held at No. 10, Downing Street, to-day. Mr. Baldwin presided. He read the reply received from the King thanking the Conference for the message of greeting which it sent yesterday.

Sir Austen Chamberlain then made a statement on the general situation regarding foreign affairs. He had not concluded it when the Conference rose at one o'clock.

When the Conference resumed its meeting in the afternoon, Sir A. Chamberlain completed his statement.

Lord Lloyd, the High Commissioner for Egypt, who attended at the request of the Conference, then gave further information regarding the situation in Egypt.—B.O.W.

M. C. C. TEAM'S CRICKET TOUR IN INDIA.

BOMBAY CRICKETERS TO PLAY AT AJMERE.

In accordance with their tour programme the M.C.C. players will arrive on the 20th November at Ajmer where they are booked to play two games each of two days against "All Rajputana XI" and the "B. B. and C.I.Rly. Cricket Team", Broad and Metre Gauge combined. On the 22nd and 23rd they meet the "All RajputanaXI" and on the 24th and 25th the "B.B. and C.I. Rly. Cricket Team" after which they will return direct to Bombay.

The whole of Ajmer town eagerly expecting the forthcoming visit of the M. C. C. team and from the reports received, it is understood that preparations are going on at a rapid pace to give the visitors a right royal welcome in the historic capital of Rajputana. A strong committee consisting of Mr. H. Armistead Carr, and Wagon Superintendent, Mr. N. Marryat, acting Loco Superintendent, Col. Patterson, Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Mermara and Mr. Wahi-uddin Beg has been appointed for the purpose of making all the arrangements in connection with the M.C.C.'s matches at Ajmer and they are working hard to make the stay of their distinguished visitors as comfortable as possible.

The Committee have approached all the best cricketers of Rajputana and there is every chance of their putting in the field two thoroughly representative sides against the M.C.C. team. The final composition of the two teams has not been yet announced but amongst the players who are likely to play in the first match may be mentioned the names of C. K. Naidu, I. C. Navle, S.M. Joshi, S.S. Joshi and Piasekhan from Indore Azim Khan and Ram Sahai from Alwar and S. A. Aziz from Ajmer. Mr. H. G. Saltes, the Oxford Blue and Worcester county amateur, is now on leave in England and in case he returns by that time he will lead the "Rajputana" side. For the second match, the Committee have invited Messrs. Vithal, B. E. Kapadia, H. J. Vajifdar and K. E. Pardeshi from Bombay and S. Ramji, the Hindu Trundler from Rajkot all of whom have signified their assent to participate in the game. Mr. W. E. Lucas, the captain of the B.B. and C.I. Railway Head Office Team and Mr. I. S. Warden, the famous left hand were also invited but could not see their way to accept the invitation, the latter due to his bad knee and advancing age. Both the matches will be played on the Mayo College ground, which the College authorities have specially loaned for the purpose. In view of the significance attached to the M.C.C.'s tour it is expected that a record crowed will witness the play on the four days so that a bumper "gate" is assured during the Tournament.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Captain O. L. Paget and Captain A. de G. S. Staveley-Hill, Aides-de-Camp arrived in Poona on Wednesday.

The Hon. Sir Muhammad Habibullah arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Wednesday.

The Governor of Bombay drove in State to open the Bombay Presidency Agricultural Show, Poona on Wednesday and attended a dance given by Lieut.-General Sir Harold and Lady Walker at Polo Vista, Poona, on Wednesday.

NOT A BINDING RULE

CLAIM FOR MUSLIM APPOINTMENT.

VICEROY'S REPLY.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20.

In reply to his recent telegram to the Viceroy regarding the appointment of Sir Mahomed Habibullah's 'locum tenens', Sir Abdur Rahim has received the following telegram from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy:

—"His Excellency has carefully considered your telegram and in the general circumstances would be naturally anxious to have a Muslim representative in the Government of India, but he cannot regard this as a rule absolutely binding under all conditions and the Governor-General-in-Council must hold himself free to make whatever appointments seem to him most in accordance with public interests."

SIR ABDUR RAHIM'S REPLY.

Sir Abdur Rahim has sent the following letter to the Private Secretary in reply to the above:—"I am in receipt of your telegram, dated the 17th instant, explaining the policy of His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council in making appointments to the Executive Council. My comunity will, I believe, be much reassured by the statement that His Excellency in the general circumstances would be naturally anxious to have a Muslim representative in the Government of India, nor is my community likely to question the existence of discretion in the Viceroy as expressed in the qualifying clause. "But he cannot regard this as a rule absolutely binding under all conditions and the Governor-General-in-Council must hold himself free to make whatever appointments seem to him most in accordance with public interests." I certainly did not mean to suggest any doubt on this point.

With regard, however, to the application of the qualifying clause, I should like to submit with due respect to His Excellency that in considering what is most in accordance with public interests, sufficient attention be paid to the question how the particular community affected by it is likely to view a departure from the ordinary rule on a given occasion. And I may be permitted to state my firm conviction that it is extremely desirable in the public interest that at the present juncture the Viceroy's cabinet should not be without a Muslim representative even for a short period." I may add that the Muslims as a result of various circumstances have recently become extremely sensitive and are in a state of considerable anxiety with reference to matters affecting their political status and their position in the Government, and the administration of the country. May I request you to place this letter before His Excellency as explaining more fully what I intended to convey in my telegram.—A. P.

SIND NON-MUSLIMS CONFERENCE.

"PROSELYTIZATION, THE ONLY WAY TO SWARAJ."

HYDERABAD (Sind), Oct. 20.

At a Conference of New-Muslims of Sind (converts to Islam) presided over by Mr. Mahomed Amin, of Lahore at which Khawaja Hassan Nizami, Sir Rahim Bux and others from outside Sind were present, resolutions were passed urging Mussalmans to reclaim to Islam, the 6 crores of untouchables and to start propaganda and proselytization work and to call a world conference of Muhammadan converts.

The Chairman Shaik Abdul Majid in his address of welcome, exhorted Mussalmans to raise the banner of Islam in India. There were 7 crores of untouchables of whom more than 70 thousand were in Sind. It was their religious duty to secure their salvation by bringing them within the fold of Islam. Hindus were incapable of obtaining Swaraj so long as 70 millions of their brethern were untouchables. Swaraj lay in the proselytization and reclamation of these to Islam. The Sangathan and Shudi movements had endangered Islam.

The President Mr. Mahomed Amin, in his Presidential remarks, explained why he left Jainism in which he was born and embraced Islam. He said it was futile to talk of Hindu-Muslim unity.

Khawaja Hassan Nizami attacked the Arya Samajists and exhorted all non-Swarajists to wash their hands of the Samajists.

The Conference has not yet concluded.—A. P.

Sarwat Pasha, Egyptian Foreign Minister, left London this morning on his return to Egypt. Mr. Selby, representing Sir Austen Chamberlain was present at his departure from Victoria Station.—B.O.W.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted an interview to Mr. Hardy and also to 10 Baluch Tamudars.

His Excellency the Viceroy examined the working of a Village Corporation Society at Khora and made an inspection of the village of Jalo.

HURRICANE DISASTER.

TERRIBLE LOSS IN HAVANA.

HEAVY CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

New York.—Havana was struck to-day by a hurricane with a wind velocity of 125 miles an hour. Streets in the business section are blocked with breakage. Trees in the beautiful Central Park have been blown over and virtually all small vessels and launches in the harbour have been wrecked. Three small schooners, the Cuban training ship "Pertia" and a small naval vessel have been sunk. A Norwegien steamer was blown from her mooring to the orhet side of the harbour from where she was blown back. It is believed that crops in the provinces of Havana, Matanzas and Pinar Del Rio have been seriously damaged. The damage at Havana was minimised owing to a warning of the hurricane's approach published in the Press and so docks were cleared and the population were well under cover. The hurricane headed north-east from Havana to South Florida where it is expected tonight.—Reuter.

STATEMENT ON EGYPTIAN SITUATION.

Lord Lloyd at the request of the Imperial Conference attended the Conference this afternoon and made a statement on the situation in Egypt.—Reuter.

THE CASUALTIES.

LONDON, October 21.

Havana.—Hitherto four bodies have been found in the debris of the collapsed houses, but it is feared that more have been buried in one section of the city which has been flooded 2½ feet by mountainous waves.

30 have been killed and 300 injured in yesterday's hurricane according to the first official estimate. Thousands are homeless. Police and soldiers are patrolling the city with orders to shoot looters without warning."

PLIGHT OF S. FLORIDA

Miami—A gale levelled telephone and telegraph wires last night in various parts of South Florida, but the barometer is rising and it is believed that the hurricane is passing towards the sea.

CHINESE NOTE TO JAPAN.

REVISION OF SINO-JAPANESE TREAT. URGED.

LONDON, October 21.

Peking.—A Chinese note to Japan despatched yesterday demands fundamental revision of all "unequal" points in the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Commerce and Navigatoin of 1896 which has just expired.

EMIR FEZUL SEES FRENCH PRESIDENT.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Paris.—M. Doumergue received to-day Emir Feisul who thanked President Doumergue on behalf of his father Ibn Saud for recognition as the King of the Hedjaz.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL MATCH.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

At Liverpool in fine weather before 20,000 spectators the first football international match of the season between England and Ireland resulted in a draw, each side scoring three goals.—Reuter.

AVOIDING ECONOMIC UPHEAVEL.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Paris.—The Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce has unanimously agreed to the recommendations for steps to avoid an economic upheaval. The recommendations follow the lines of the manifesto of bankers and industrialists and include proposals for the removal of restrictions on travel, transport and trade. They urge free trade in raw materials, abolition of all duties restricting exports and suppression of customs barriers.—Reuter.

SECOND TO NONE.

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN RAILWAYS.

SIMLA, Oct. 20.

That the Indian Railways are second to none is the opoinion of the Hon. F. W. Beyers, leader of the South African Deputation who in a letter addressed to Sir Clement Hindley, the Chief Commissioner of Railways says: "I should like on behalf of my colleagues and myself to convey to you and through you to the Agents of the various Railway systems in India over which we have travelled our grateful appreciation of the courtesy and consideration which we received from the staff and of the admirable efficiency and smoothness with which the arrangements connected with our journeys worked. From our brief experience of your railways in India we can say they are second to none and you may well be proud of them."—A. P.

COAL DEADLOCK

RENEWING OF EMERGENCY REGULATIONS

KING SUMMONS PARLIAMENT.

TRADE UNIONS BID FOR PEACE

RUGBY, Oct. 20.

Sir William Joynson Hicks, Home Secretary, who was expected to arrive at Sandringham this morning, to attend the Privy Council was suddenly summoned there yesterday afternoon and dined with the King. He had accepted an engagement to dine with the Dominions' Premiers in London yesterday evening and had to cancel this.

In political circles there is some speculation regarding the alternation of the Home Secretary's plans and a rumour was current to-day, that a new move in the coal dispute is imminent. In any case it is anticipated that renewed attempts will be made when the Parliament meets on Monday, to find some means of bringing the coal stoppage to an end. The cold weather which has set in will undoubtedly add force to any such efforts.

On Friday the General Council of the Trades Union Congress assembles in London. The members of the Miners' Executive have been touring the coal-fields, endeavouring with unimportant successes here and there to bring out men who have returned to work. They will be back in London on Friday and will meet the General Council of Trades Union Congress. They will present to the General Council their proposals, for embargo on foreign coal and for the levy on Trades Unions. The reply of the General Council is a foregone conclusion. It will undoubtedly be in the negative, in view of the statements recently made at the Labour Party Conference by Messrs. Thomas and Tillett, leaders of the Great Railwaymen's and Transport Workers' Unions. They declared that the embargo was impracticable and that their Unions as well as other unions could not afford the levy, because of the unemployment and the depletion of funds, which they themselves were suffering. Obviously the General Council of the Trade Union Congress will be concerned only to be ready to assist in any move for peace.—B.O.W.

PARLIAMENT SUMMONED

RUGBY, Oct. 20

The King to-day held a Privy Council at Sandringham and signed proclamations, declaring the continuance of the state of emergency in view of the coal stoppage and summoning Parliament to meet next Monday to renew the Emergency Regulations.

FIGHT FOR LIVING WAGE

INDIANS SEAMEN'S PROBLEMS

OPENING OF THE DECK AND ENGINE DEPT.

A general meeting of the Union was held in the Hall of the Union on Tuesday last when Mr. N. M. Joshi presided. There was a large attendance of seamen consisting of all the three departments (Saloon, Deck and Engine).

The President in opening the meeting asked the seamen to join the Union in their thousands. He also advised the Mahomedan seamen to join and then and then only he said their legitimate grievances might be removed, thereby they would succeed in dispensing with their recruitment through the Brokers.

The President then called on Mr. Daud to address the meeting.

Mr. Daud at the outset spoke of the conditions that prevailed in Indian merchant marine before the advent of British rule, and also the conditions after the advent of British rule and said:—

"The present problem of the Indian seamen is the problem of their 'living wage" and future prospect in their sphere of service. With regard to the problem of living wage I want to say that it means not only their bare existence in life, but it includes other ordinary amenities of life. The seamen at present are paid very low wages which are not sufficient even for their bare existence in life. Due to unemployment seamen are to suffer a great deal, and further their system of recruitment also takes away some portion of their earnings. When these two important drawbacks in their problem are taken into consideration, then we see, that the average seamen do not get the advantage of the benefits accrued to shore workers who enjoy continuity of service. The result is that the condition of the seamen is worse than the condition of the shore workers.

It is admitted that the seamen are weak and it is also admitted that they are not properly organised in Trade Unions. Hence we, all the more ask the interference of the State in this labour for the interest of India's trade and commerce, we sincerely want that Government should interfere in the question of their recruitment, unemployment, excessive working hours and inadequate wages.

SOLUTION.

I give below the proposal for a solution the Seamen's Recruitment Committee's recruitment should be carried on henceforth by an engagement Bureau on the lines of the Seamen's Recruitment Committees recommendations. (2) Their unemployment should be allowed to be regulated by the unions where they are existing and in other places where they are not existing by the shipping office. (3) A Wages Board should be set up by the Government consisting of equal number of representatives of shipowners and seamen to settle from time to time their wages. (4) Their working hours should also be regulated by a Board consisting of equal number of representatives of shipowners and seamen. (5) Facilities must be given to them to qualify themselves as officers and Engineers and for this I want that the Mercantile Marine Committee's recommendations should be enforced. If these things be done then and then only the problem of Indian Seamen labour may be solved and then and then only they can expect a "living wage" from this advocation of their life. And we can expect healthy beginning of India's National Mercantile Marine in the near future.

NEW CONSTITUTION

At the general meeting of the Indian Seamen's Union, held on Tuesday last, resolutions were passed adopting the new constitution of the Union as under:

It was unanimously resolved by the meeting that a fresh election be made as early as possible and that the following nine office-bearers be elected for the year 1927, who will be ex-officio members of the Executive Council:—A president, 3 vice-presidents (one each from saloon, deck and engine departments), a general secretary, a treasurer and three joint secretaries, one from each of the above mentioned departments. Eighteen more members of the Executive Council were to be elected, six from each department.

It was further resolved that the Board of Management of the Union be vested in the Executive Council (consisting of the above 27 members) and all monies be deposited and withdrawn from the Bank by six persons consisting the President, the General Secretary, the Treasurer and three other gentlemen to be elected from each of the three Departments, making the signatures of four persons (including the President and the Treasurer) compulsory for such withdrawal and that it be called the "Finance Board." All accounts were to be passed and checked by the Executive Council. Various other resolutions regulating the duties, etc., of the office-bearers were also passed.

Another important resolution was passed that the Union be affiliated with the All-India Trade Union Congress and the Provincial Committee of the Bombay Presidency of the said Congress.

NEWS IN BRIEF

The Junagadh State has prohibited the entry of American cotton within the State limits.—Free Press.

A night school will be started in Ahmedabad by Mr. Ranchodlal V. Patwari, ex-Dewan of Morvi, where students will be imparted thorough knowledge of Sanatani Hindu Dharma. Seth Mangaldas Girdhardhas has made a princely donation of Rs2,50,000 toward otherwise than in accordance with the intent millowners in Ahmedabad are expected to contribute to the institution.—Free Press.

The Commissioner of the Madras Corporation has filed an appeal in the High Court against the order of Mr. Justice Srinivasa Iyengar restraining him from holding the municipal election in the Royepettah Ward otherwise than in accordance with the has returned his sanad to the Chief Secretary rules.—A. P.

The proclamation declaring the area within the Municipal limits of Safaram to be in a disturbed state will continue for another year from 2nd November. Another proclamation for a period of one year has been issued in respect of Sadr Valley and Beniapatti in the District of Darbhanga and Katra Shining and six pence as is borne out by in the District of Muzafferpur, Additional police force will be quartered in these areas at the cost of their inhabitants.—A. P.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

The death has occurred of Field Marshall Sir Arthur Barrett.

A Madras message says:—"The Krishnaswami Ayyar lectureship of the University of Madras for this year has been offered to and accepted by Sir Sivaswami Ayyar. The subject of the lecture will be "The Modern Indian Constitution."—A. P.

"A PHENOMENAL SUCCESS."

WHAT SWARAJ PARTY HAS ACHIEVED.

PLEDGED TO STAND FOR NATIONALISM

CONGRESS ELECTION MANIFESTO.

MADRAS, Oct. 20.

The general election manifesto of the Indian National Congress has been issued under the authority of the Congress Working Commtitee by Mr. Rangasway Iyengar, General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee. After stating that the Indian National Congress is taking part in the general elections for the first time the manifesto proceeds to refer to the resolutions passed by the Congress and the All-India Congress Committee. It quotes the All-India Congress Committee resolution passed at Patna on the 22nd September 1925 which declared that the Congress do now take up and carry on all such political work as may be necessary in the interest of the country and provided that the policy and programme of the Swarajya Party shall govern all political work within the Legislatures subject to such modifications made by the Congress as may be found necessary from time to time. This sanction was subsequently given by the Cawnpore Congress which laid down in the following terms the basic principle on which political work was to be carried on in the country.

"This Congress reiterates its faith in civil disobedience as the only effective weapon to be used in the last resort to enforce the national claim and vindicate our national honour but realises that the country is not now ready for it and in view thereof, this Congress resolves that the guiding principle in carrying on all political work shall be self reliance in all activities which make for the healthy growth of nation and resistance to every activity, government or other that mayimpede the nation's progress towards Swaraj."

"THE WALK OUT"

The manifesto then refers to the acceptance by the Cawnpore Congress of the terms of settlement offered in the national demand presented to the Government by the Independent and Swarajya Parties of the Assembly on the 18th of February, 1924 and to the various steps which the Congress asked the Swarajist members in legislatures to take culminating in the "walk out" in the event of Government making no satisfactory response. The manifesto proceeds next to refer to the power conferred by the Cawnpore Congress resolution on the All-India Congress Committee to frame a programme of political work, lay down the lines on which general elections were to be run by and in the name of the Congress and to state clearly the issues on which Congressmen were to seek election. The All-India Congress Committee having directed the Working Committee to prescribe the lines and indicate the issues on which elections are to be fought they have approved and authorised the general secretary to publish this as the election manifesto of the Congress.

POLICY OF OBSTRUCTION

Citing from the election manifesto of the Swarajya Party in 1923 a passage to the effect that the Party will not concern itself with trivial reforms in various departments of administration to be obtained by the grace of Government but would insist on the transference of power to effect the necessary reforms from the bureaucracy to the people of India, the present manifesto affirms that the Swaraj Party through good and evil report firmly adhered to this policy which has now become the general policy of the Congress. The manifesto then deals with the policy of uniform, continuous and consistent obstruction which was provided for adoption in certain contingencies which did not happen if they the (Swarajists) constituted a majority. It is pointed out that there was such a majority only in the C. P. Council but even in the C. P. as it turned out a considerable proportion of that majority was not Swarajist by conviction but had joined the party to mark time and they had since openly joined one or other of the new parties opposing the Congress candidates at the elections. Conditions necessary for resort to the policy of uniform, continuous and consistent obstruction had never fully been fulfilled and the Swaraj Party in the course of the year 1924 came to the conclusion that in view of the developments in the political situation and the attitude of the bureaucracy it was necessary to reconsider the situation.

The manifesto next alludes to the Juhu conversations and statements issued in May May 1924 and to the modification made in the rules of the Swaraj Party as consequence of it. It affirms that all fair and impartial minds will agree that these modifications represent the natural evolution of a living political force in its onward progress when encountering new situations and new difficulties.

A PHENOMENAL SUCCESS.

Referring to the work of the Swaraj Party in the Assembly and Provincial Councils during the last three years it claims with confidence that the Swaraj Party achieved a phenomenal success under very difficult circumstances in that it thoroughly unmasked the bureaucratic government and its allies and fully exposed their pretensions. The consistent efforts of the Swaraj Party had made clear to the people of India that neither in central nor in the provincial councils have elected representatives any effective power or responsibility which can be used for the establishment of Swaraj or for radical reforms in the administration of the country. The Montagu-Chelmsford reforms, therefore, stood condemned after two periods of the council work as a costly and futile experiment and a serious impediment to the Swaraj. The Congress, therefore, refuses to acquiesce in them to the extend of working them for all they are worth for that would mean the subordination of the national demand to a few temporary advantages of doubtful value and fraught with possibilities of a general set-back in the political development of the country.

ESSENTIAL DIFFERENCES

The manifesto then sums up the essentail distinctions between the Congress programme and that of other parties under three categories namely (a) General attitude of self reliance and and resistance or the part of the congressmen in contradistinction to the general attitude of acquiescence and co-operation on the part of other parties, (b) The policy of refusal of supplies and rejection of budgets adopted by Congressmen as against that of participating in the farce of budget discussion to such an extent as Government may permit, (c) Determined opposition to the continuance of diarchy and resolute refusal to accept office until a response to the national demand is made as opposed to the policy of supporting diarchy as it is and accepting office without any such response if only their susceptibilities more apparent than real are met in some way or other by Governments.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK

The manifesto also refers to the large programme of constructive work to which the Congressmen have pledged themselves both inside and outside the Councils. This is laid down in the Delhi resolution of the All-India Congress Committee. It includes the proportion of inter communal unity, the removal of untouchability, popularising of the spinning wheel and khaddar and achieving total prohibition. For all these objects the return of the Swarajya Party to the Central and Provincial Legislatures would constitute a powerful impetus.

The manifesto makes a special reference to the recent resolutions of the Working Committee on the attitude of the Congress Party on communal questions and points out that while the Congress is pledged to stand for nationalism and for equal rights for all communities, classes and castes it will set its face against communal hatred strife and corruption. The steps taken by the Working Committee so far have given a clear indication that the Congress Executive is fully alive to the difficulties of the communal situatio and will do all that lies in its power not only to ease the situation but to secure to the Congress Party in the various Legislatures an ample measure of freedom in dealing with communal questions.

The manifesto proceeds to answer criticism levelled at the withdrawal of the Swarajist members from the Legislatures in obedience to the mandate of the Congress and says the assertion made by their opponents that the Swarajists deserted their post of duty and cannot be relied upon to keep their seats in the new Legislatures when the interests of the country demand it is a libel on the Congress which ordered the withdrawal from the last Assembly and the Councils in furtherance of the higher interests of the country.

The manifesto finally emphasises that neither the Responsive Co-operation Party nor the Independent Congress Party is in any way connected with the Congress

"They have come into existence with the object of opposing Congress candidates and defeating the Congress programme. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has declared an open war against the Swaraj Party which means the Congress itself. The constituencies will have to choose between their great national organisation which after weathering many a storm represents the entire Indian nation and the new parties started by a few dissenters who have chosen to take up the cudgels against the parent institution.

The manifesto concludes:—The Indian National Congress therefore appeals to the people and voters of India to realise that they can enforce the national demand and vindicate the national honour only by supporting and returning exclusively all Congress candidates at the forthcoming general elections.—A. P.

IMPROVEMET TRUST MEETING

EXTENSIONS TO RETIRING SERVANTS DISCUSSED.

A meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust Board was held on Thursday afternoon Mr. R. M. Chinoy presiding.

Two interesting items of public interests cropped up before the board, one from Mr. J. B. Boman Behram who brought a resolution to limit the fees to the members of the Improvement Trust Committee to Rs. 100|- while the other from Mr. L. R. Tairsee who by his resolution wished to do away with the granting of extensions to the Trust's servants over 55 years of age. He cited instances of men still working at 69 with 15 extensions and of 64 with 10 extensions. Both the resolutions evoked a heated discussion with no less amusement owing to indulgence in personalities.

REDUCTION IN COMMITTEE MEMBERS' FEES.

Mr. Bomna Behram moved:—

That in view of the great stringency of funds felt by the Bombay Improvement Trust in meeting adequately the expenditure in carrying out the different functions entrusted to them the Trustees are of opinion that a suitable reduction in the scale of fees required to be paid to the Members of he Improvements Committee under Section 19 of the Trust Transfer Act be made so as to fix the aggregate amount of fees payable to any member in respect of meetings of the Committee or Sub-Committees held during any month shall not exceed Rs. 100, and that the President be requested to address Government requesting them to undertake legislation for the amendent of the Trust Transfer Act, 1925, to give effect to the opinion of the Board of Trustees referred to in para 1 of this Resolution.

Mr. Boman Behram at the outset said he expected opposition from many a member against his resolution. The sub-committees of the Standing Committee were not paid any fees, though they met so many times and particularly during the consideration of the Municipal Budget. He failed to see why the Sub-Committees of the Improvement Trust Committee should get any fee. There was a cry every where for retrenchment and he thought it was time that the members of the Improvements Committee would set an example by not accepting any fee.

Mr. P. G. Shabshrabudhe seconded the proposition.

Mr. P. J. Murzban moved an amendment that the board were of opinion that no fees should be paid to the Sub-Committees of the Improvements Committee.

Dr. M. N. Balsara seconded the amendment.

Dr. A. G. Viegas said in England public services were rendered free. There were a member of citizens ready to offer their services without any fee and he did not understand why Mr. Boman Behram chose to limit the fee to Rs. 100|-, Mr. Boman Behran was a member of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation and he hoped Mr. Boman Behran would start the ball rolling from his own door and make it free. He also went further and suggested that no fee should be taken for attending the Railway Advisory Committee not by Mr. Boman Behram only but also by every representative of the Municipal Corporation.

WHY FEES ARE NECESSARY.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee thought that the payment drew the best men available. Business men who attended Committee meetings, sacrificed their valuable time and he gave his personal experience on the Bombay Port Trust Board where important business was turned out by well known businessmen in a business like manner.

Mr. R. V. Vaidya opposed the motion.

Sir V. A. Dabholker was surprised that the proposition limited the fee to Rs. 100 while the average fee of the last four months came to only Rs. 83 per month. In other words, Mr. Boman Behram, he said wanted to give Rs. 17 more than already earned by the members. On the other hand while tall talk was being indulged in about financial stringency, certain landlord members of the Corporation had charged as far as Rs. 600|- per month for two floors to the Schools Committee in a locality like Dadar.

Mr. B. B. Palwanker opposed the motion as payment of fees he thought conduced to efficiency.

Mr. Boman-Behram in reply said his resolution was worded 'shall not exceed Rs 100" which meant that it might be anything below Rs. 100 whether it was Rs. 83 or Rs. 73. He then took exception to the reference made by Sir V. A. Dabholker in regard to the high rent charged by certain landlords for school buildings and took the same as a personal attack upon himself for which he said there was no justification. As a matter of fact he said he was obliging the Schools Committee by charging less rent.

He also agreed to forego his fees in the Standing Committee and even on the railway advisory board as he assured the house that it was not for the sake of fees that he attended these Committees.

Sir Vasantrao:—I had not referred to Mr. Boman-Behram at all. But he seems to have got a guilty conscience.

Mr. Boman-Behram:—It is disgraceful to make a personal reference in that way.

Mr. Murzban's amendment was then put to vote, and was agreed to as a substantive proposition.

EXTENSIONS TO RETIRING PERSONS.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee then moved that the Chief Officer be informed that this Board are of opinion that all Officers and Servants of the Board should retire after they attain the age of 55 and that no extension of service should be granted to them.

That all those Officers or Servants who have been granted extensions by the late Board should, if they so desire, avail themselves of the leave due to them before the expiry of the period of extension granted to them.

Mr. Tairsee submitted a list before the house of nine persons whom extension was given, viz:—

1. Mr. M. S. Bharucha, Land Manager, Extension granted in the interest of the Board. 2. Mr. B. S. Vakde, Asst. Land Manager (Senior) Extension granted in the interest of the Board. 3. Mr. Khodabux N. Griffiths, Subordinate Staff, Cashier. Extension granted in the interest of the Board (on leave preparatory to retirement on 1.4.27). 4. Mr. R. R. Wadia, Chief Clerk and Accountant, Extension granted in the interest of the Board (will leave the board's service at the end of the current financial year). 5. Mr. M. F. Captain, Accountant, Extension granted in the interest of the Trust. 6. Mr. L. A. Serpes, Clerk, In the interest of the Trust. 7. Mr. R. G. Deshmukh, Clerk, In the interest of the Trust. 8. Mr. P. J. D'Souza, Rent Collector, In the interest of the Trust. 9. Mr. B. J. Carasco, Draftsman, On leave preparatory to retirement on 25-10-1926.

Mr. Tairsee continuing said Mr. Bharucha who was 69 years old got only 15 extensions while Mr. Khodabux only ten (laughter. He had moved that resolution only on principle and he hoped it would have the support of the house.

Dr. E. Moses seconded the motion.

Mr. B. Palwanker in supporting the resolution said those who joined the Trust service knew that they would have to retire at the age of 55. He therefore urged the house to carry on the resolution.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai in further supporting the resolution said the extension of service of one man affected a hundred families working under him, who were deprived of the change of promotion which they earned by their meritorious service.

Mr. H. P. Mody moved an amendment to bring it on the lines of municipal rules and it was agreed to as a substantive proposition.

INDIAN CEMENT.

The following motion of Mr. L. R. Tairsee was also agreed to:—

"That the Board are of opinion that on all works of the Trust whether carried out departmentally or by contract cement of Indian manufacture only should be used.

That in special cases when it is imperative that cement of non-Indian manufacture should be used previous sanction of the Improvements Committee should be obtained."

The Board then adjourned till Thursday next.

DR. DESTMUKH ON TOUR.

LEAVES FOR GUJARAT.

After a very successful electioneering tour in the Karnatac, Dr. Deshmukh, the Congress candidate for the Bombay University seat left for Gujarat yesterday night. He intends visiting all the important centres in Gujarat. Then he proceeds to Khandesh and later goes to Sind.

TO-DAY'S ELECTION MEETING.

Under the auspices of the G. Ward District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at Hararwalla Building, DeLisle Road at 9 p.m. (S.T.) when Messrs. B. T. Desai, F. J. Jinwalla, Purushottamdas Trikumdas and others will speak on the ensuing Council elections, when Sjt. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside.

TO-MORROW'S ELECTION MEETINGS

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal, there will be a public meeting at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-morrow (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when all the Parsi candidates for the Assembly and the Council are invited. So far Messrs. K. F. Nariman, F. J. Ginwala, J. B. Patel, and E. R. Hirjibehedin have agreed to speak. Mr. H. P. Mody has consented to preside. The meeting is open to all.

MR. JINNAH'S LECTURE.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Indian National Party will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-morrow (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.), when Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside, and Mr. M. A. Jinnah will address the meeting on the subject of "My Sins of Omission and Commission."

Under the auspices of the G. Ward Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 9 p.m. near Tilak Bridge, Lady Jamsetji Rd. Dadar when Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, Balubhai T. Desai, B. G. Horniman, K. F. Nariman, Dr. Deshmukh, will speak on ensuing Council election. Mrs. Naidu will preside.

SUNDAY MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a public meeting at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on Sunday, the 31st instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Messrs. M. R. Jayakar, N. M. Dumasia and Jamnadas Mehta are invited to place before their electors a record of their work in their respective Legislatures.

The inaugural meeting of the League of Nation Unions, Madras will be held on 29th instant, at the Legislative Council Chamber, Madras under the Presidency of His Excellency the Governor. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, who recently made notable contributions to the discussion at Geneva, as a member of Indian delegation to the League of Nations, will deliver the inaugural address.—A. P.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

FOLLOW CONGRESS MANDATE

SWARAJ PARTY AND ELECTIONS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Bombay Branch of the Swaraj Party, a public meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidalaya Hall on Wednesday evening, Mr. B. G. Kher presiding. Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, Purshotamdas Tricumdas addressed the meeting on the coming elections.

At the outset the Chairman refuted the allegation of the Responsivists, that the Swarajists had no political programme.

The Swarajists had a definite programme chalked out by the Congress, but the principal item of it was non-acceptance of offices. Under the existing constitution, it was impossible to accept offices and work the diarchy which was pronounced as unworkable even by the staunchest liberals.

IN THE INTEREST OF BRITAIN

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta speaking next traced the history of the existence of the British Government in India and said that it existed only in the interest of Britain Every effort was made to strengthen the hold of the bureaucracy of the country, and the Reforms were measured which though constitutional helped the bureaucracy in its aim. The existing Government was not national and, therefore, it did not deserve the support and cooperation of Indians. It was for the electorate to consider whether by cooperating with the Government and accepting offices they would not be partners in strengthening the domination of Britain over India. Every one knew, continuing Mr. Jamnadas said, that Indians were slaves; but none, at least none of the Indians, should gloat over that slavery or help in continuing it.

WALK OUT.

Much had been made of the walk-out of the Swarajists from the legislatures, that was said to be the only item of the Congress programme for the Councils. But such was not the case. They had walked out of the councils because the national demands made by them were not granted. The resolution embodying national demands was framed and adopted and self-respect of the country demanded of them that they should not participate in the business of the councils so long as the national demands were not granted. The Congress stood first and foremost for the self-respect of the country.

Mr. Jamnadas then recounted the "achievements" of Mr. Jinnah in the last Assembly Mr. Jinnah, he said, has in spite of the Swarajists' opposition supported the expenditure for the Secretary of State he had opposed a resolution for the general inquiry into the grievances of "Tillywallah"; he had voted for the expenditure of the civil side of the Military Department, and had forgetting the national demands within four months of the passing of that resolution, declared from the Assembly that he would be content with a Royal Commission.

EXCHANGE QUESTION

Concluding, Mr. Mehta referred to the withdrawal of Rs. 20 crores from currency and the adverse effect of the same on the trade, industry, labour and unemployment in the country. He advised the voters to ask the different candidates their opinion on the exchange question, and vote for those who would favour the national policy in exchange and currency as that was the most important question next to Swaraj in India.

Mr. Purshotam Tricumdas then exhorted the audience to support the cause of the Congress.

Mr. Damle who spoke next was interrupted when he began to read an article of Mr. Kelkar on ministerships published in "Kesari". He pointed out how Mr. Kelkar who once opposed the acceptance of ministerships had changed his views. He assured his audience that the Swarajists policy was the only proper one; and therefore, the Swarajists, he said, should be returned to the councils.

FUTILITY OF COUNCIL PROGRAMMES.

Maulana Shaukat Ali next spoke on the futility of Council entry. He was sure that once the Congressmen entered the Government fold they would receive kicks from the Government and they would soon be disillusioned. It did not matter to him at all whether the Swarajists or Responsivists or Liberals succeeded in the ensuing elections. He was a Congressman and a soldier who would obey the Congress mandate faithfully.

The Maulana then referred to the answers Mr. Jayakar had given to his charge of wobbling. He was sorry to see Mr. Jayakar taking his cue from the "Times" and he challenged Mr. Jayakar to prove the charge he laid against him regarding the Khilafat Funds. Concluding, the speaker assured his hearers that the parties of the day were all temporary institutions and the Congress would outlive them all.

The chairman in winding up the proceedings said that he was sure, the Government would never offer offices to the Responsivists who had a glorious history behind them and who held very extremist views in Indian politics.

A gentleman then asked the speakers to explain why being a Swarajist Mr. Patel had accepted the post of the speaker of the Assembly. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta replying said that all the same it was a post open to election by the legislature and the Swaraj party's rules did not prevent them from accepting elected posts. But experience had taught them and they would not accept those offices even in future.

The meeting was then declared closed.

CONGRESS ELECTION PROPAGANDA IN THE SUBURBS

Hon. Secretary, Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, writes:—

"The Election propaganda in the suburbs was opened by the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee on the 20th instant, at Santa Cruz, when Mr. B. G. Kher, Solicitor, explained the Congress point of view to the voters. Messrs. Trivedi and Bhojane, the two Congress candidates for the two seats from the Thana Constituency, also explained the unsatisfactory nature of the Reforms Act; and the Resolution of the Cawnpore Congress. Mr. Kher, who presided, made a special appeal to the Christians of the Suburbs to take a more active part in the Congress activities, and to support the Congress at the coming Elections.

"A meeting was organised at Andheri on Saturday last. It was presided over by Mr. Shantaram N. Patil, a local leader and an Hony. Magistrate of Andheri. Messrs. K. P. Khadilkar, S. S. Naik, C. D Barkwalla, G. B. Trivedi, P. R. Bhojane and D. N. Wandrekar addressed the meeting. The difference between the Congress programme and that of the other parties was put before the audience, and the futility of these latter programme was explained in detail, and the audience was asked to pronounce their judgment. The other question that was specially referred to, was the question of the Non-Brahmin Party and the working of that Party in the last Council, under the leadership of the Educational Minister Mr. Jadhav. The enthusiasm that prevailed and the greetings that were accorded to every speaker, clearly indicated what the public opinon of Andheri was towards Congress and its programme.

"On that very night, another meeting was held at Vile Parle, under the auspices of the Lokmanya Sewa Sangha. The Lokmanya Sewa Sangha, though a Responsivist body, realised that even though it might be the duty of the Responsivists to support a Responcivists' candidate it was a greater duty of the Responsivists to see that the Reserved seat was not captured by a Party which was acting as a hand-maid of the Bureaucracy, viz., the Non-Brahmin Party. The meeting was held to support the Congress candidate Mr. P. R. Bhojane for the Reserved Seat.

"The meeting that was held on Sunday night at the Cinema De Luxe Theatre at Bandra, was one of the most successful meetings in the Suburbs. All the candidates to whom the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee has appealed the voters to support, viz Messrs. Jamnadas M Mehta, G. B Trivedi P. R. Bhojane and Dr. Deshmukh were present at the meeting each one putting his case before the public of Bandra. In addition to these Mr. J. K. Mehta and Dr. D. D. Sathye also spoke. Lord Birkenhead's latest utterance was referred to by almost every speaker and a pertinent question was asked, whether the unconditional co-operation demanded by the Secretary of State was the response to the demands of the nation. His lordship has further said that the communal cancer must be first removed before there can be any further advance towards self-government. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta clearly pointed out by referring to the Government of India Act, how by its policy of creating separate electorates reserving separate seats in the legislatures and also by its policy of alloting post in the Government offices for the different communities, the Government itself was responsible to the spirit of communalism prevalent in the country. He therefore said that it was Government alone, who must do away communalism by doing away the separate electorates and reservation of posts for communities. But Lord Birkenhead has put the cart before the horse and has in an ambiguous tone replied that the Government is not going to reform the Reforms Act. Hence it was that Congress has declared, that it was necessary to scrap the reforms and expose the sham of the same.

"Some personal friends of Mr. Jayakar, of the Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, tried to organise a meeting at Santa Cruz on two occasions. The first meeting announced for Sunday the 3rd instant had to be given up for want of audience. The next meeting called on Sunday, was attended by about 30 people. Mr. Jayakar addressed the meeting and reception he had from the audience, the heckling, the interruption and the questions with which he was bombarded from every part of the meeting Hall, must have convinced Mr. Jayakar and his friends and admirers as to how the wind was blowing."

POONA AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

ENGAGEMENTS CANCELLED.

POONA, Oct. 21.

All the engagements previously scheduled for to-day for the Agricultural Commission have been cancelled and the members are taking a complete rest. Their programme has been slightly altered. Dr. Mann, Director of Agriculture, will appear to-morrow in the afternoon.

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION.

In addition to the Hon. Sir C. V. Mehta, Dewan Bahadur A. U. Malji has been co-opted a member of the Commission during its sittings in this presidency.—A. P.

A CORRECTION.

In the last interview granted by Sir Purshottamdas Thakoredas on 'aspects of the latest deflation of five crores, the concluding portion reads: "I think it necessary that the public should see what the efforts at stabilising the one-shilling and four-pence ratio cost them in the initial stages." One shilling and four pence ought to read as one shilling and six pence as, is borne out by the whole trend of the interview.—Free Press.

EDUCATION.

DON'TS FOR COLLEGE GIRLS,

A CAUTION AND ADVICE.

Each university has its own special code, its own slang, and its own laws of the Medes and Persians, but, with few exceptions, the list of Things which Are Not Done applies to them all.

Don't, O First Years, accost the venerable seniors as though they were your equals—especially if you go to Bedford or Holloway. At Newnham it matters less, for there in a few weeks these dignitaries will "propose"—or "prop". In other words, it will be Christian names all round. But if you go to King's, beware lest, in that underground refectory you take a seat sacred for years to members of some exclusive and apparently permanent clique. And, if you are bound for a senior university, don't be late for lectures, or you may be applauded with loud stampings by the men.

BE SMART BUT SIMPLE.

Be moderate in all things at first, especially in "cutting" lectures and in asking for late leave. If you go to Cambridge, don't hasten on Sunday to the deceptively ecclesiastical buildings of the University Press under the delusion (fostered by the Third year) that it is the church to attend. Don't, when the busy Second Year comes, go canvassing girt with horn rims and a pencil, or be bullied into joining a study circle on eugenics, revolution, or modern literature. And, if you value your peace, refuse to join the fire brigade, an institution of torture run by a fervent few with iron digestions, a passion for having alarms in the middle of meals and another for rolling hoses before breakfast. Rather invent a mania for hockey, or lacrosse, or even boating.

A word on clothes—a matter dear to the most learned of us. And here we have a duty to destroy the lingering male belief that brains and dowdiness go together. Be smart, O Fresher, but be simple. Do not go in for frills and fuss. Have few things, but have them good. A severe coat and skirt, or a plain two-piece suit, are invaluable for hard wear.

Avoid the bulky knitted jumper, that enormity of grey and brown or pink and yellow stripes still frequently seen. Instead, adopt a silk shirt, with a sleeveless waistcoat in some contrasting colour. But do not be lurid; leave orange, purple, and sage-green to the hatless eccentrics' primed with atheism and Socialism, who still, alas, exist.

You will want, too, a good smart semi-evening or afternoon frock for dinner in hall and tea parties, and, if possible, another rather better one for debates, Saturday evening dancing, and such festivities. Says "The Daily express." And don't forget that dance clubs, like the Quinqua, Vingt-et-un and U.D.C., at Cambridge, will demand a simple but effective evening frock.

Do not neglect these amenities; but on the other hand, remember that three years soon end, and that examinations and late nights go ill together.

THE HOMEWORK PROBLEM

I was very interested to read in the "Daily Herald" an article by a schoolgirl about hours of work and the obstacles in the way of a girl doing her homework, writes a school boy in "The Daily Herald."

Some of her statements are correct, but I cannot agree that boys have all the advantages when it comes to doing homework. In suggesting this, I think she has made a mistake, for, without calling V. E. anti-masculine, I must point out several things. Firstly, she says girls are their mothers' deputies; but boys are their fathers' deputies also, and it is just as trying to have to weed the garden or be sent with a message to the other side of the town as it is to mind the baby.

However, I have noticed that the schoolgirls of to-day leave most of this sort of thing to their mothers, for, so far as my experience among sisters and girl cousins goes, they seem to use up most of their spare time with games of different sorts. As for shopping, they think it a pleasant pastime, and ask to be allowed to go.

My next point is this, that the table at which a boy works is not usually so sacred as V. E. thinks, it being just as likely to be the home of babies' toys as is anywhere else. I might say in fact that in nearly every British household the girl has preference over the boy in things of this kind. Where V. E. speaks of hammering our geometrical puzzles she will find that the average girl takes more time hammering out alleged tunes on the piano to the despair of boys trying to follow the warlike adventures of "Caesar in Gaul" in their original languages.

In conclusion, I must say that the trade union idea is splendid, but that boys are considered above household work is often not true, as I know heaps of fellows who help their sisters or mothers to wash-up and with other jobs about the house.

THE MAGIC OF MAPS

It is a map that takes the place of honour, and of the picture of my land lady's grandfather, on the walls of my little room in London, of which city, by adoption and the grace of the Grub-street gods, I am a lonely citizen.

I have many maps of my own, being in a modest way of becoming a collector of them; but of them all friendly companions of my solitude as they are there is none to compare with that one upon the wall.

A FAIRY CARPET.

It is just a cheap, half-inch-to-the mile map of my home county, my "land of lost content," but I see the little lanes and the great hills of it through that map, torn with long usage and pencilled with the routes of my pilgrimages. It is my fairy carpet, my philosopher and friend as well as my former guide. And when the hunger for the hills is on me I trace out new routes with it and sleep the happier to pursue them.

Acquaintances I have in shop windows, and in the luncheon hour wander round as much of London as I can, questing for them—the quaint maps of mediaeval times, fanciful imaginings of far lands, with warnings of "Here are Wild Beasts" and the like, and ignorance candidly confessed.

But I may not think on these too much, since, by a most brutal blasphemy, they are become a fashion in Belgravia, and I echo the remarks of "Aren't they dear!" in a tone different to that of those who take them away.

EDUCATION IN PRE-BRITISH INDIA

Even in the dark first decade of the 19th century, after a hundred years or more of rapid decadence and decline, darkest India showed a fairly illumined chart of literacy, witness the census of 1-15, witness also Munro's minute on indigenous education and Elphinstone's on the Dakshina grants of the Peshwas. Even in that "fin de siecle," not less than 30 per cent. of the boys were at school, and not less than 1 in 600 or thereabouts (is compared with Scotland's proud climax of 1 in 500) twenty-five years ago were receiving in the tols and muktabs an advanced instruction in Grammer, Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, in Logic, Law or Astronomy, in Therapeutics and Medicine, roughly corresponding to the University grade in our days. But when the new learning from the West installed itself, the gentry and the priestly classes disdained to pay court, and the figures show with great probability that of every hundred who had devoted themselves to the Higher Learning in Pre-British India, only 16 had been taken themselves to the New Learning by the end of the 19th. century, i.e., till so late as three decades ago, and the residue had diminished by 36 per cent. The total number of persons engaged in advanced studies had been actually dimished by a third. It is only since the advent of the new movement of the Teaching University and the smaller regional University in India of the last two decades that in the University grade of education our generation is beginning to push on to the point to which mediaeval India has carried us before. But a school to every village is yet a far-cry. The village communities of old organised such things better, for theirs was a growth from within.

Such was National educatuion, the genuine Swadesh commodity.—Sir Brajendranath Seal.

WHAT MINERS READ.

AUTHORS WHO ARE FAVOURITES OF WORKERS.

During the coal dispute I have spent a considerable amount of time in the Welsh mining villages, and I have discovered that since the lock-out began the miners have devoted much of their spare time to studying all kinds of subjects, and reading many books.

It is really an education to converse with many of them, especially on the subject of books. During the last 20 weeks there has been a great demand for the works of such thinkers as Spencer, Frazer, Walas Russell, Kidd, Gibbon, Marx, Proudhon, Engels, Carpenter, Carlyle, Ruskin, and many others.

The village libraries have never been so much used as during the disastrous stoppage. Many miners pass their time in the institutes; others take the books home, study thm, thoroughly, make copious notes, establish a system of reference and cross-reference, and file their written work for future requirements.

Colliers seem particularaly fond of history, no matter what the phase, be it industrial, political, sociological or economic. They are keen students of evolution, and many of them, I imagine are quite capable of giving a passably scientific lecture on the ascent of man, astronomy, or psychology.

Reading circles are not an uncommon feature of the Welsh mining village life. Young men in particular are enthusiastic in this project. They manifest an interest in all cultural subjects to a degree which cannot but arouse the admiration of all who probe the inner life of these isolated communities.

I remember upon one occasion a reading circle being conducted in the open air on a hot sunny day. A young miner had around him a body of young men, and was reading to them from that delightful book by Michael Fairless, "The Roadmender." I stood and listened to him giving explanations of some of the beautiful passages he had read aloud, and I noticed that the book was well worn, and that the idealist, for such he was, had memorised the greater part of its contents.

The novelists most popular among the miners are Wells, Galsworthy, Hardy, James Welsh (the miner novelist), Bennett, and Anatole France. I found many of them intensely interested in plays, and Shaw easily occupies the first place in their estimation.

Other playwrights, I think, come in the following order of popularity: Ibsen, Shaskespeare, Galsworthy, Drinkwater, O'Neill, Synge, Barrie, and Wilde. When good plays are being given in the large centres like Cardiff, Newport, and Swansea miners figure prominently in the audiences.

MORALS OF CHILDREN.

ARE GIRLS GETTING MORE NAUGHTY?

Modern morals—especially those of young gilrs—were the subject of some startling comments at the Association of Headmistresses Conference at Acton on Saturday.

"The children of to-day are grown up almost from the cradle," said Miss Morison, of the Francis Holland School for Girls. "They live grown-up lives, join in the discussions, and lay down the law.

"Recently at an unpleasant but witty play it was shocking to note that the audience was more amused by the swearing than by the real witticisms.

"We always make allowance for father's strong language," continued Miss Morison, "but now mother is nearly as bad, and it is having a serious effect upon the girls' speech among themselves.

"This is all part of the so-called greater freedom. Everyone to-day may do anything but be quiet. Is it in spite of all this or because of all this that the sixth-form girl of to-day is so delightful? Heads of colleges say that they have never had a better type intellectually or one more imbued with the spirit of service. She is a delightful companion perhaps a bit hard but there are splendid qualities on which we can build up the life of to-day Her courage, comradeship, and optimism are splendid."

"GRANNY" OF TO-DAY.

As an instance of the changed conditions of to-day, Miss Morison said that "Granny" was no longer content to sit picturresquely in the chimneycorner and ask for her Bible, her knitting, and her footstool, but cried aloud for betting tips and dance favours.

Girls nowadays, added Miss Morison, might read any book, see any play, or go with any boy alone to a dance. Not long ago a parent was asked to remove a child from a school because the child had written a latter to a boy. The worst sentence in the letter was: "Darling, —Do send me your photo."

Could they wonder, asked Miss Morison, that the child wanted his photo in a girl's school? (Laughter). Had they never felt like Cleopatras themselves?

POCKET-MONEY

Miss Heron, of Wyggeston Grammar School for Girls, said there were many ways in which the homes of to-day seemed to lack wisdom.

She took for example late hours. There were still a few sensible mothers labelled old-fashioned, who insisted on early to bed as well as early to rise, but there were countless others who not only allowed their children to stay up late, but who actually encouraged them to do so.

Then there was the important matter of the lavish amount of pocket-money possessed by the children. The girl of to-day was so full of money that she bought her own hats, stockings, and even dresses without dreaming of consulting her mother's taste or wishes, and they knew the disastrous results often produced by this want of Guidance in dress.

It seemed to the speaker that it was the duty of the school of to-day to counteract the luxurious tendencies of the age by wholesome discipline of work and not ease, plain food and not delicacies.

HOSE PROBLEM

The question of the modern attitude towards self-expression and self-control was dealt with by Miss F. R. Gray (St. Paul's Girls' School).

She asked if it was not self-assertion, rather than submission, that accounted for some of our fashions at this moment. What obliged so many young women at the present time to wear stockings which simulated "no-stockings" and further, to pretend that their so-called bare legs—which everybody knew were not bare—were sunburnt, though nobody supposed for a moment that they had ever seen the sun? She would say nothing of the hideous effect of crimson lips contrasting with a crust of sickly white powder.

WHITE PERIL IN CHINA.

A CRITICAL SITUATION.

HON. BERTRAND RUSSELL'S VIEWS.

The Hon. Bertrand Russell writes in "The New Leader" of Sep. 17:—

Never since 1900 has the position of foreigners in China been so critical as at the present moment. But in recalling the Boxer movement I am not suggesting a parallel; quite the contrary. What is important for Europeans to realise is the profound gulf which separates the Chinese nationalists of the present day from the misguided reactionaries of twenty-six years ago. The Boxers represented the least civilised and least enlightened elements in their country; they stood solely for the preservation of ancient tradition. On the other hand, the Kuo Min Tang, the modern nationalist party consists of the most modern and westernised people in China—people who have assimilated, not the slave morality which Europeans have tried to inculeate in the East, but the doctrines of freedom and self-respect which they have tried to keep for home consumption. No unprejudiced person can doubt that the Kuo Min Tang represents all that is best in China, both morally and intellectually; that is why our Foreign Office is itching to destroy it.

One word about the situation. In Manchuria, Chang-Tso-Lin is seizing the Chinese Eastern Railway, which was built by Chinese labour and Tsarist capital, and is therefore claimed by the Soviet Government. Not very far to the north of Peking is the intact army of Feng, the northern champion of Chinese nationalism, who was driven from Peking by the combined forces of Chang-Tso-Lin the protege of Japan, and Wu-Pei-fu, the champion of British interests in the Yangtze. On the Yangite, at its most crucial point, the Cantonese nationalist army, marching from the south, has occupied the twin cities of Hankow and Hanyang—including Wu's great arsenal in the latter, but not the foreign concession in the former. Farther up the Yangtze one of Wu's lieutenants has turned against us, seized some British ships and come into collision with British gunboats. In the neighbour-hood of Hankow, the nationalists are said to be firing upon all foreign ships indiscriminately, including those of America; whether this is fact or propaganda it is not yet possible to know. Wu-Pei-fu, for the moment at least, is important; Chang-Tso-Lin is held in check, both by Russia to the north and by Feng in the south. In these circumstances, it is doubtful whether Chinese armies can be found to fight our battles for us.

There is at this moment a serious possibility that China may be united under the joint leadership of Feng and the Cantonese. Public opinion enthusiastically supports them—not only that of the students, as our newspapers pretend, but also that of the "solid middle class." It is true that the "students"—i.e., the men and women who have had a modern education, both old and young—are the most active and energetic of the champions of Chinese freedom, but they have won over almost all who are politically conscious among the Chinese. They even influence the soldiers in the mercenary armies, and make it difficult for Generals who are tools of the foreigner to rely upon their troops. That is in part the explanation of the successes of the Cantonese armies.

Hankow and Hanyang are practically one city, about the size of Glasgow, on the northern bank of the Yangtze. Together with Wuchang, opposite them on the southern bank, they constitute the centre of China, where the river, running from west to east, crosses the north and south route from Peking to Canton. This is the key position, industrially, commercially, and strategically. Hence our dismay at the success of the Cantonese.

The Cantonese are called "Reds" in our propaganda Press. They are less "Red" than Mr. MacDonald—perhaps about as "Red" as Mr. Lloyd George. But they are willing to accept help from Red Russia in the "sort of war" that we have been waging against them from Hongkong, just as Chang-Tso-Lin, whom we regard as a pattern of virtue, has always accepted help from White Russia. The Cantonese wish to establish an orderly democratic government in China, and to restore Chinese independence, which we destroyed by the Opium War and its successors.

The extent to which China has been deprived of independence is not always realised. Let us illustrate it by an analogy. Suppose the Germans had won the war, and had compelled us to sign a treaty giving them the City of London, control of the railway from London to Harwich, the right to garrisons at Reading and Oxford as "Treaty Port," the exclusive administration of the business quarters in Glasgow, Liverpool, Southampton, with a score of other ports, and the right to determine import duties, collect the customs, and hand over the proceeds only to such Governments as they approved of, and to decide all disputes between Germans and British by German Courts. This would represent fairly accurately the state of affairs which Europe and Japan have created in China. I think that even the present Cabinet and Foreign Office would be found among the patriots if that were the condition of England.

But sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander. The Chinese are "wicked" when they demand the abrogation of the unequal treaties. For a long time, in fact, ever since the present British Government came into power, our Foreign Office has wished to intervene in China but has been restrained by fear of America. It is hoped, however, that America will be brought to consent to intervention by means of the propoganda which represents Chinese nationalists as Bolsheviks. In many respects American are liberal, but where the Reds are concerned they see red. It is therefore possible that they may be induced at least to tolerate our intervention. This will, of course, further embitter our relations with Russia, leading not improbably, to open war with the Soviet Government.

Whatever may be the immediate out come, it may be takes as certain that we shall be defeated in the end, with the loss of the whole of our political and commercial advantages in China. Form the standpoint of British interests, opposition, to Chinese nationalism is madness. It has already ruined Hongkong and seriously damaged our China trade elsewhere. And the more we persists the more we shall lose.

If we were fighting for a great cause, the prospect of loss might be faced with heroism But the exact opposite is the case: we are fighting against everything progressive, upright, and intelligent in China, in favour of everything ignorant, reactionary and corrupt. We are fighting to keep civilisation under in a great nation, in order that it may be the easier to exploit. We are fighting for the right to shoot down young unarmed students when they protest against the killing of Chinese workers by Japanese capitalists in labour disputes. We are fighting to prolong anarchy and civil war among self-seeking militarists dependent upon foreign support. We are fighting to preserve everything that is bad and to prevent the growth of everything that is good. This, alas, is our position throughout Asia. This is the sacred cause which we pursue with a pig-headed obstinacy that must, before long, bring ruin and national disaster upon us. Both as a patriot and as an internationlist, I view the situation with feelngs little short of despair.

WHAT CAN BE DONE ABOUT IT?

What can be done about it? The Labour Party might make an emphatic gesture to dissociate iteself from reckless imperialism It is painful to have to acknowledge that during the Labour Government the Colonial Office and the India Office were little better than at other times, though the Foreign Office was distinctly better until the permanent officials broke loose. The Labour Party ought to declare emphatically that, in the present disturbed state of affairs, no British navel vessels, should navigate the Yangtze or take part in hostile acts against Canton. It should declare that the time has come to revise the unequal treaties. It should emphatically express sympathy with the Kuo Min Tang, which is fighting the battle of Labour in China. And, last but not least, it should make it clear that it will not be a party to any hostilities against the U. S. S. R. which may grow out of the Chinese tangle.

Looking further ahead, the Labour Party should resolve that, when next Labour is in office, it shall not depend upon officials and capitalists for its information about such countries as Mexico and China. So long as it remains in this dependence all its information will be biased, and it will be led to pursue a policy diametrically opposed to its professed objects. The attitude of the Labour Government towards Mexico (where Labour is in power) was such as to serve the oil interests, but was quite against the interests of humanity. So it will be again if we continue to depend upon reactionaries for our information.

The cotinuity of foreign policy, which I regret to say, has received some support from nominal adherents of the Labour Party, is a Satanic principle which no humane person can tolerate for a moment. Our foreign policy, from the days of Henry VIII to the present moment, has been abominable it has one uniform principle, that of causing dissensions among others, in order that they might weaken each other for our benefit. This is called the Balance of Power.

The Labour Party has, on paper, the most admirable principles in international affairs, but it allows iteself to be deceived by not realising the cunning and wickedness of the forces opposed to it, more particularly of those whose oppsition is concealed and surreptitious. If our international ideals are to be effective, we shall have to be less gentle and trustful towards those whose ideals are different. I do not mean that we should persecute them; I mean only that we should not leave them in key positions of influence and power. If I were Prime Minister, I should give a long holiday on full pay to many of our diplomatic service and of the higher permanent officials in the Foreign Office and the India Office. Until we do this everything that we attempt will be sabotaged.

Meanwhile we have to face the cry of "British lives in danger." Will our mandarins never understand the cry of "Chinese lives in danger" which went up after the Shanghai massacre, committed at a time when no British lives were danger? If the British in China are in danger, let us announce that we are prepared to withdraw them, and the danger will cease. So long as the British arrogate to themselves the right to shoot Chinese at sight they cannot expect that the Chinese will respect their right to life. This animal is wicked; it defends itself when attacked."

DHARWAR LETTER

COMING ELECTIONS

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, October 19.

For the one seat allotted to the Southern Division there are three candidates for the Assembly. Mr. Belvi is a sitting member and is too well-known to the public as a staunch follower of the Lokmanya. Had the elections been fought on some political principles there would not have been a shadow of doubt about his success. Mr. Hujkoti the second candidate is a leader of the Non-Brahmins (Lingayats). He was sometimes the President of the Dharwar Municipality and was a member of the first reformed Legislative Council. Mr. Belvi has opposed Mr. Hujakoti's candidature on the ground of his being Public Prosecutor which it is urged is a Government post. Mr. Patil the third candidate is comparatively unknown. He is a teacher in the Lingayat High School belgeum. As some responsible leader of the Non-Brahmin party in these parts has said, "that the end of communalism is to end communalism, communalism may for a time be excused. But we dont appreciate its working when it vests people like Mr. Patil with importance.

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL

In my previous letter I have already dealt in detail with the quadrangular fight for the Bombay Council. *En Masse* man as a political being is very changing; hence it is always difficult to predict with any chance of certainty the results. The Congress although it represents generally the intelligentsia of the province has to fight the huge blind brute force of communalism. Thus it appears that Mr. Kamhli's position at least is secured. And if Indian politics at the present time had not been divided into sections and sub-sections Mr. Jog should have had a fair second chance. The fight therefore will be between Mr. Hosamani and Jog.

A NEW EDUCATION SOCIETY

An offshoot from out the Karnatak Education Society manifested itself into Karnatak High School. Another leakage from the same source has given us the New Model School working in the west end of Dharwar. Mr. Gadre the soul of the institution has now transformed the proprietory school into an organ of the New Educaton Society. The opening ceremony of the same was performed on Vyaja Dashami day by Diwna Bahadur Rodda.

THE FRIENDS' UNION

This is a small body doing excellent work unostentatiously. It is cultural union more literary than anything else. The members hereof are a group of youngmen smarting under the injustice done to Karnataka for ages together. The movement is led by Mr. Bendre a Canarese poet of some merit. They are running a Canarese magazine called Swadharma. They arranged for a series of lectures during the Dasara holidays.

CHARITY WORK AMONG GOAN IN BOMBAY

Th Society of N. Sra. de Piedade, Dabul, celebrated the feast of its august Patroness on Sunday last at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul with a Solemn High Mass at 9:30 a.m. After the religious service, the annual general meeting of Members, subscribers and wellwihers was held in the Institute Luso-Indiano Hall, the very Revd. J. N. Coutinho, Vica of Dabul, having been voted to the chair. The 57th report and accounts of the Society for the year ending 31st August 1926 was then read by the Secretary, which showed that the receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 9,350-11-9 12 and the expenses to Rs. 10,380-1-6. The number of Members and subscribers stood at 232 and 1444 respectively. The number of poor on the roll at the end of the year were 15 men, 37 women and 20 children. Besides these, temporary relief was given to 25 persons and passage money to 24 persons to proceed to their native places. A pleasant announcement was made at the meeting, that a donation of Rs. 1,000 was sent to the Society three days ago by a member of the Blessed Sacrament of Dabul, which was received with great applause. With a vote of thanks to the Rev. Chairman, the meeting terminated.

At 12 noon the same day the poor on its rolls were served with a sumptuous dinner in the Society's asylum by Messrs. J. Dias and Bros.

VICEROY'S REPLY TO LAHORE ADDRESSES.

REMARKABLE EXPANSION OF CO-OPERATION IN PUNJAB.

BACKBONE OF INDIAN ARMY.

LAHORE, Oct. 20.

His Excellency the Viceroy was presented with addresses by the Lahore Municipal Committee, the Lahore District Board, the Punjab Co-operative Union, the District Soldiers' Board, and the Northern India Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday. Replying to these addresses jointly His Excellency said:—"As the same kindly purpose animates all the deputations which have just presented me with addresses let me, first on my own behalf, and on behalf of Lady Irwin thank you all most cordially for your warm welcome and good wishes. We both greatly appreciate the friendly feelings you have expressed towards us on this occasion of our first visit to the capital of the Punjab. But for my unfortunate indisposition which disarranged my plans in April, we should have had the pleasure of meeting you here some months ago. The members of the Lahore Municipal Committee have expressed in their address a commendable pride in being the wardens of the civic interests of this city, the annals of which date back to those ancient days when the dawn of history is veiled in the mists of legend. It must afford them no mean satisfaction to feel that Lahore city of to-day, the busy capital of one of the important provinces of British India, beautified and improved by their care has in no way lost its ancient renown, but, indeed, has conspicuously added to its lustre.

MUNICIPAL ACTIVITIES.

Few spheres of public life offer a wider field for service than municipal administration. On those charged with its responsibilities devolves the high function of promoting the care of the health, education, moral, and material welfare of those poorer and humbler elements of the urban population, whose conditions of life militate against their own capacity to help themselves. From the references to various activities in their address, I am gratified to note that the members of the Lahore Municipal Committee are fully conscious of these weighty obligations and are eager to discharge them. They may feel certain of my best wishes for the success of their work, reacting as it does so directly upon the well-being of the inhabitants of the city. Lady Irwin and I shall retain a most pleasant impression of the beauties and amenities of Lahore and of the warmth of our welcome to it. We shall leave Lahore with new interests and sympathies aroused and with some insight. I hope, into the great work which municipal organisations are striving to carry out in the cities of India for the improvement of social conditions among the massaes.

PROGRESS IN FARMING

"It is of great interest to us also to have met to-day the members of the Lahore District Board who are responsible over a wide area for the provision of requirements essential to the welfare and prosperity of the rural classes. From my own experience I know how vital to farming those activities are to the exercise of which the members of the District Board are devoting their attention. It is unnecessary for me to dwell on the need for public health measures and education, but as a countryman I may confidently state that the farmer will bless the Lahore District Board if it gives him good roads to take his produce to market and I know that in his own line of business the farmer warmly welcomes that interest and stimulus which the Boadr is giving him by the provision of veterinary dispensaries of sires and bulls for the improvement of horse and cattle stocks and agricultural demonstration farms. I congratulate the members of the Board on their initiative in these directions and I am confident that their progressive policy will always command the ready support it merits. I have no doubt that the Royal Commission on Agriculture will devote particular attention to this aspect of rural development. I shall take an early opportunity by personal inspection of studying life and conditions in the villages at first hand and I hope thus to obtain a foundation for fuller understanding of those questions which are in a special sense the concern of the District Boards.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

"The greetings which the Punjab Co-operative Union have extended to me are particularly acceptable to me. It is a pleasure to me to meet the representatives of this important body which is directly concerned with the policy of the co-operative movement in this province. When the various aspects of the development of India are passed in review attention is at once arrested by the progress which this great movement has achieved within the short period of twenty years. The steady growth of public confidence in its potentialities may in my view rightly rank among the happiest auguries for the future progress of India. Real progress can only be achieved when there is as here an impulse for self-improvement among the people generally. National unity and solidarity cannot be created by artificial action, but these qualities will grow and flourish in a soil where the people have learnt for themselves in other ways the practice of mutual trust and combination. Co-operation spells the encouragment of thrift which is an essential foundation for nation's economic welfare.

REMARKABLE EXPANSION.

Time will not permit me to-day to enlarge on the very great interest with which I regard the remarkable expansion and wide scope of co-operative work in the Punjab. I observe that the movement was originally introduced with the object of providing capital for agriculture, a function which it continues to perform with marked success. Last year I find that the Punjab societies are estimated to have provided at least one-eighth of the total credit required by the agricultural operations of the year for the whole of the Punjab. The movement has now extended into many activities undreamed of by its pioneers. I wish I had time to dwell on its many manifestations, the societies for cattle and shee-breeding, for the sale and supply of agricultural products, for the consolidation of holdings for better living, and social reform, for better farming, for thrift in the rural areas and for the promotion of the interests of the artisans and craftsmen in towns. The principles of the movement in a hundred way are now enshrined in the hearts of the people, and have become part of the life of the province. I congratulate the Union on the selection of Mr. Calvert who has had so intimate a connection with the building up of co-operation in the Punjab to serve as a member of the Royal Commission on agriculture. It is a tribute to the Punjab's achievements in rural economies.

BACKBONE OF INDIAN ARMY.

Lady Irwin and I greatly prize the kind greetings of the members of the District Soldiers' Board. Indeed, my first visit to the martial province would have been incomplete if I had not an opportunity of meeting representatives of a class that may claim with pride to be the backbone of the Indian Army, and to have established its reputation for loyalty and prowess in many lands. It is right and proper that those who in time of war have been associated in the unity of discipline, traditions, and comradeship should hold together in times of peace also after their arms have been laid aside. I am glad to learn that in addition to considerable grants of land made to ex-soldiers among the general body of colonists in the Punjab colonies over three lakhs of acres have already been given in grants have now also been reserved in the Nili to ex-soldiers as such and that 75,000 acres Bar Colony for future distribution to ex-soldiers. The desire for employment among ex-service men will I am sure, be carefully borne in mind by your Governor, Sir Malcolm Hailey, and the Punjab Government. I greatly value the expressions of loyalty to His Majesty and of the desire to support law and order which you have included in your address. I recognise the value to the community of the ex-soldier with his traditions of discipline and service, and I am confident that his interest and concerns will always command the consideration and solicitude of the Government.

COMMERCIAL PROBLEMS.

Lady Irwin and I are most grateful to the members of the Chamber of Commerce for an interesting address which completes the picture you have shown us to-day of varied local activities. No one will follow more anxiously than I the work of the Royal Commission on Agriculture. From such bodies as the Chamber of Commerce the Commission will be able to receive advice on many difficult problems in the Punjab and elsewhere, and I have no doubt that the question of grain elevators will be carefully examined by this body of experts. I have already seen enough during my visit to appreciate the pride you take in the canals and communications of your province. I am glad to hear that the Government are fully alive to the value of road communications and are taking steps to insure that the most important roads will be properly maintained by a single central authority. It is not possible for me to forecast the future incidence of taxation, but you may be satisfied that due care will always be given to the proper adjustment of the burden involved in maintaining essential services. The general question of banking raised in the valuable reports of the Royal raised in the valuable reports of External Capital Committee, and of the Royal Currency Commission are now being considered by the Government of India. I have no doubt that the outcome of these considerations will be a general improvment in and extension of the system of banking on the lines indicated in the Chamber's address. Meanwhile, I see that the local ministry of education are wisely giving full attention to the development of practical education and to this end have informed the Punjab University that the Government is prepared to assist in the institution of a College of Commerce by a capital and recurring grant. I trust that your Chamber has a long and prosperous career before it, and will always stand for those high principles of commerce and trading which it should be its principal purpose to promote.

"I thank you again to your warm welcome. It has been a great pleasure to us to have this opportunity of making the acquaintance of those who in various directions take a prominent part in the activities of public life in this province."—A. P.

PLEADING NOT GUILTY.

"NO FRAUDULENT OR DISHONEST INTENTION."

EX-NAWAB OF BELHA'S STATEMENT.

The case in which the ex-Nawab of Belha was charged with cheating several firms in Bombay was heard further on Wednesday before Mr. H P. H. Dastur the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court.

At the outset, the accused Mir Abdul Rasul Alamekhan made the following statement in his defence:—

WRITTEN STATEMENT OF ACCUSED.

I am the grand son of Jafferalji Khan of the Nawab family of Surat by his daughter Ludli Begum. An agreement was arrived at between Jafferali Khan and his two daughters on the one hand and the East India Company on the other, as a result of which a pension of Rs. 100,000 per annum was to be given to the said Jaffer Khan and his two daughters and the survivor or survivors of them upto the life-time of the last survivor. On the death of Jafferali pension was paid to his two daughters. noYnger daughter subsequently died and under the aforesaid arrangement my mother was entitled to be paid the said pension of Rs. 100,000 in pursuance of the said treaty. The Government however did not pay the full amount to her and eventually after some correspondence it was arranged that Rs. 50,000 thereof should be paid to my mother and Rs. 30,000 to be allowed to accumulate with the Government who undertook to pay off a debt of Rs. 3½ lakhs incarred by the said Ladli Begum and after payment of such debt as a private provident for the heirs of my mother. The debt was long ago paid and a very large amount to the extent of lacs has accumulated in the hands of the Government to which I am legally entitled.

It was for the purpose of pressing my claim that I came down to Bombay recently as also for being operated for piles and had already communicated to the Collector of Poona in the matter.

Not having sufficient finance to obtain legal aid I wanted to raise a loan and my Secretary Rao said he would arrange for ea loan of a Lac of Rupees. My Secretary Rao after carrying negotiations for some time informed me that he had in fact arranged for a lan of Rupees One Lac to be paid into my account by the 20th September.

I was assured by Rao over and over again from about the beginning of September that the arrangements for the loan were completed and that the money would be forthcoming on the stipulated date. Mr. Dastur had also told me after studying my case and giving then the papers which were handed over to him that it would be quite easy to obtain the loan in doing which he said he would assist Rao.

"FULL INTENTION TO PAY."

On the strength of the assurances from my legal adviser Mr. Dastur and my Secretary Mr. Rao, I felt certain of the finances. Thus advised that it was essential for me to move about in a manner befitting my position. I accordingly made various purchases in keeping with my position for which I fully intended to pay by the 21st. That is how I gave post dated cheques.

Coming to details I did not obtain any goods from kanga on any false pretences because the goods were left with me on approval and I had not made any selection from purchase. It is not true that I gave one wrist bracelet to Rao to wear If it is missing Rao must have helped himself with.

As regards the Jewellery purchased from Ardesche Colonial, he was clearly told in so many bunds that he would be paid not immediately but on a loan being arranged for which negotiations were going on. Colonial was perfectly well satisfied with this. If he had declined to give me credit for the goods I would most certainly have allowed him to take them away. I intended to pay Colonial for the goods purchased by the 21st but prior to that date as Dastur pressed me for immediate payment to him of some amount and not having enough cash at hand Dastur arranged a temporary loan on the security of these goods. .....

I fully intended to pay Messrs. Asquith and Lord for the goods I purchased from them on receipt of the loan of Rupees One Lac aforesaid arranged by Rao.

As regard's Abdulla Bin Esak's pearls he was told that he would be paid as soon as the amount of the loan was received but as he was unwilling to wait, the articles were returned to him through Dastur.

I say that I had no fradulent or dishonest intention in any of the above transactions and therefore I am innocent of the offence under which I am charged and I pray that I may be acquitted.

The magistrate then reserved his judgment till Monday next.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, the Police prosecutor, instructed by Inspecor Wagle and Sergeant Beart Conducted the prosecution, while Mr. M. S. Pandit, Barrister-at-law instructed by Mr. Thakoredas Solicitor conducted ethe defence.

Shanghai.—The British Missionary, Riding who was carried off during the looting of Chenliu on October 4th and for whose release a hundred pistols were demanded has been released.—Reuter.

INDORE LETTER

A SATISFACTORY BUDGET

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, Oct. 15.

After I wrote to you on the last occasion the most interesting event at Indore has been the celebration of H. H. Maharaja Yashwantrao Holkar's birthday on the 18th ultimo. This was His Highness' first birth day after his accession to the gadi. As usual a salute of 21 guns was fired by the State battery in the morning. The usual religious ceremonies were observed in the palace and boys and girls and the poor were given sweat-meat. The City Municipality held a public meeting in the Town Hall under the presidentship of the A. G G. The Diwan and all his assistants with the principal officers of the State and leading merchants and citizens attended this meeting. Several speakers made speeches on the occasion and a cable was sent to Oxford to the young Maharaja congratulating him on his birth day. The Diwan Rai Bahadur Bapna gave an "At Home" in the evening at the Officers' Club in honour of H. H.'s birth day.

TATYASAHEB HOLKAR.

Shrimant Tatyasaheb Holkar the ex-Maharaja's cousin who after his release from Mandleswar Fort was staying at Mhow left for Bombay. This visit is on account of some litigation between him and Miss Sokrabai Rajapurkar about some immmoveable properties in Bombay City.

Mashid Kuli Khan, the Mahomedan Mankari of the ex-Maharaja, succeeded in securing State Scholarship for higher studies in Europe. He left for Euroe about a fortnight back. The other candidate Mr. Dinkar Mandalik, a Maratha from Kolhapur, was not awarded the scholarship though he was recommended by the ex-Maharajjn.

INDORE BUDGET.

The Minority Administration deserves to be congratulated on its first budget. It has rightly given cuts by amalgamating some higher posts in the Educational Department. Indorians expected the A. G. G. would discontinue the "Malhar Ashram" which was a white elephant and absorbed Rs. 1,25,000 annually. It is gratifying, however, to note that the Diwan is seriously attending to sanitation and City Improvement Trust. The excellent schemes laid down by Prof. Geddes which suffered so much during the ex-Maharaja's regime are being seriously taken in hand and Rs. 13 lakhs specially allotted in the budget for that purpose. It is hoped the Diwan will soon handle the question of the water supply of Indore City which suffered terribly last year from water famine. In this new budget not only have the members of the higher services in the State been benefitted, but the subordinate clerks too have earned increment in their salaries. It is gratifying to note under the heading of savings Rs. 23 1/2 lakhs. If the Diwan and his Cabinet will apply economic cut to the Industry and Commerce Department a still large amount than the above can be shown under the heading of savings.

INDIAN TRADERS IN NATAL

PROMULGATION OF TWO MORE ORDINANCES.

MADRAS, Oct. 19.

A "Hindu" cable from Durban runs:—The Natal Provincial Council that was prorogued to the end of November has been gazetted to assemble on 28th October, in order to consider two urgent draft ordinances, giving extended powers to Town Councils and Town Boards, in their relation to certain trades carried on in Natal. Published ordinances in to-day's gazette delegate supervisory and absolute discretionary powers either to grant or refuse certificates to Town Councils and Town Boards as are contained in section 5 of Act No. 18 of 1897, in respect of such scheduled trades as mineral water manufacturers and dealers, baker, butcher, live stock dealer, eating house keeper, hawker, laundrymen, pedlar, general produce dealer, tea rooms and the other ordinance empowers. Two Boards to refuse certificates, among other reasons, on Police and other Officers' reports and on the ground that the applicant is not a fit and proper person to hold licence for, or to carry on business or in a business where food or drink is prepared, kept or supplied. That uncleanliness of his habits or methods renders it undesirable that he should hold such license having regard to the intense anti-Asiatic feeling in this country the effect of the operation of the proposed ordinances would prove disastrous to a large number of those who are and those who would be engaged in aforesaid trades.

The "Englishman" reports that Ringang, a Tibbetan engineer who some months ago was reported murdered while taking electrical equipment to Lhasa by the assailants who also destroyed the machinery as the invention of the Evil One is in Lhasa and that the new power-house is approaching completion.

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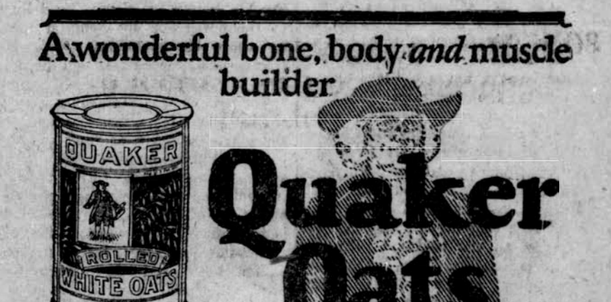

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OUR RAJPUTANA LETTER.

REPRESSION IN MARWAR.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

AJMERE, Oct. 17.

The curtain has at last fallen over the political trial of Mr. Bhanwarial Saraf going on for the last three months in the Court of the Railway Magistrate of Marwar. The accused was sentenced on the 8th October to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of rupees one hundred or in default three months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Bhanwarlal has been a prominent and sincere worker of the Marwar Hitkarini Sabha which has endeared itself to the people of the Jodhpur State by carrying the agitation against the export of cattle, the reactionary municipal act and several reppressive measures to success in the teeth of opposition by Sir Sukhdeo Prasad, the Political and Judicial Member of the State Council. Mr. Bhanwarlal took considerable part in this agitation and was one day ordained to undergo the ordeal of suffering. The basis of his present prosecution was the alleged distribution by him of a leaflet being a reproduction of an article in the "Princely India" of Delhi on the occasion of the wedding of Sir Sukhdeo's daughter in April last. The leaflet criticised the policy of Sir Sukhdeo, pointed out his great influence among political officers, the helplessness of the benevolent Maharaja and reminding the Government of India of their supreme authority and drew their attention to the defects of administraiton evidently in the departments under Sir Sukhdeo.

The prosecution was sanctioned not by the Marwar Darbar but by Sir Sukhdeo under the Marwar Sedition Act of 1909, promulgated by Sir Sukhdeo himself. This Act comprises all the notorious provisions of Section 124 of the Indian Penal Code, the Seditious Meetings Act and in effect the Rowlatt Acts of British India. To name only one of its provisions, it makes the receiving or possessing of seditious writings and communication with "notorious seditionists" punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to 2 years with or without fine.

During the course of the trial the accused petitioned to the Maharaja against the refusal of the trying Magistrate to summon defence witnesses, and to allow cross-exainamtnation of prosecution witnesses after the framing of charge and against the alleged discriminating treatment accorded to the Raj Advocate and the defence pleader. The Magistrate in his judgment relies mainly on the argument that the Political and Judicial Member and his other colleagues in the State Council being representatives of the Marwar Government an attack on one or all of them was an attack on the Marwar Government. The defence argument that the distribution of the leaflet could at best be sued for under defamation by Sir Sukhdeo personally, did not weigh with the Court. The sentence is unique for one thing. It prescribes a longer term of imprisonment in lieu of fine than the principal punishment of imprisonment. Mr. Bhanwarlal took the judgment light-heartedly and was treated in the jail as an ordinary prisoner with chain and fetters on. He has filed an appeal in the Chief Court and is released on a bail of Rs. 1,000. His appeal will be heard on the 3rd November next.

The history department of the State has recently undergone two changes for the worse resulting from the race for supremacy going on at present between the Revenue and the Judicial Members of the Council. The former is a European Member of the 'steel' frame put by the British Government. At his request the obliging Maharaja has handed the history department over to him. He in his turn has appointed Pandit Vishweshwarnath Ren a young but ambitious gentleman as the Director of the Department. The Department used to be in the hands of such eminent historians and scholars as late Munshi Devi Prasad and Pandit Ram Karan. The latter who was the last incumbent on the post of the Director is a rare scholar of history, Sanskrit, Prakrit and Bengalee and was the Professor of Rajputana History in the Calcutta University and did valuable research work in the Royal Asiatic Society. Pandit Vishweshwar, the present Director was his disciple and has to his credit only three works on history for which he is more or less indebted to Pandits Gaurishanker Ojha and Ram Karan. The book for which he was awarded a sum of Rs. 1,500 by the Jodhpur Darbar is conspicuous by the elimination of such portions of true history as were distasteful to the self-respect of the Marwar Rulers.

MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUE QUESTION

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 20.

At the Allahabad High Court before the Chief Justice an application for transfer was made by the Mahomedan defendants in a civil suit now pending before the Sub-Judge of Ghazipur filed by Hindus for a declaration that they should be allowed to conduct procession with music in front of mosques without obstruction by Muslims. It was urged that the trying judge was a Hindu, and the case should be heard by a Christian Judge. The Chief Justice ordered a notice to be issued and stayed the proceedings.—A.P.

AWAKENING AMONG DEPRESSED CLASSES

CONFERENCE AT NEEMUCH

(From our correspondent.)

AJMERE, Oct. 18.

The enthusiastic young men of the Raidas (Champar) community of Neemuch cantonment organised the second sessions of the depressed classes (untouchables) conference which was held on the 10th, 11th and 12th instant at Neemuch. The president-select Mr. Ramnarayan Chaudhary, secretary Rajastham Sewa Sabha Ajmere, was unavoidably absent and in his absence Mr. Baijnath Mahodaya presided over the conference.

The first day's proceedings opened at five in the evening with songs. The annual report of work done by the Sabha was read by the Secretary of the Sabha. It showed that the Sabha had succeeded in establishing a library, a temple, and a sewa samiti, in encouraging about fifty boys to attend the school, weaning nearly three hundred chamars from drink, and in spreading cleanliness of home, body and tongue among the Raidases.

The second day's proceedings commenced at 8 in the morning. Pandit Krishna Chandra Vidyalankar delivered an impressive lecture on the ways of removing social evils. In the noon, a women's meeting was held in the Satyanarayan temple where the cult of the Charkha was preached. At five in the evening the conference assembled with a large audience including over a thousand untouchable men and women. Prominent among those present were besides the president's party Seth Nathmal Chordia, the Gwalior Officials including the Magistrate and the Tehshildar and several Mohammadan and Christian gentlemen. The high caste people of Neemuch boycotted the first day's sitting owing to their diffenences with the Raidas Sabha.

MR. CHAUDHARY'S ADDRESS.

The acting President read Mr. Chaudhary's address in which the fallacy and hypocrisy of opposition by caste people to the uplift of the depressed classes, and their justification of the inhuman treatment meted out to them on religious grounds were exposed. "How could" asked Mr. Chaudhary "the Hindu Religion which has recognised the equality of all creation including worms and insects sanction the atrocity of untouchable humanity.?"

Insanitation, drink and animal food and even immorality were no reason to justify untouchability as these vices were rampant even among the highest castes, while it was monstrous to deny any people the right of free worship of God according to their conception.

From the national point of view, the opposition to the uplift of the depressed classes was simply suicidal as no nation that trampled upon the rights of one fifth of its members could hope to achieve freedom. It was, therefore, the duty of the Hindu society to contribute liberally towards the emancipation of the submerged classes.

Mr. Chaudhary concluded with an appeal to the Chamars to purify themselves by renouncing liquor, animal food, polygamy and insanitary habits and by educating their children.

Seth Nathmal Chordia then made a very eloquent speech. He described the moral and material degradation of the 'untouchables' born of the evils of alcoholism and with his cloth spread out, he asked them to give him the alms of abstention from drink.

The special feature of the second and third sittings was the laudable presence of many high caste gentlemen who attended the conference in defiance of the ban placed by their panchayat against their attendance in the conference.

The last sitting of the conference was equally well attended. Resolutions against early marriages and polygamy drink and animal food and for spreading education and Khadi were adopted.

Concluding the conference, Mr. Baijnath addresstd the Raidases in these words:—

Mere Resolutions won't do. Resolve that it shall be far more solid and splendid than this year's. Cherish no ill-will in your hearts against those high caste people who do not sympathise with the cause of your elevation. Let your methods of progress be clean. Your path is righteous, stick to it. Devotion to the right in a spirit of humility will purify the souls of you and your advesaries both, and then you will meet as brothers."

ATMOSPHERE OF PEACE AND GOODWILL CREATED

A happy consequence of the conference was the creation of an atmosphere of peace and good will between the chamars and the high caste people of Neemuch through the efforts of Pandit Haribhan who considerably succeeded in appearing the feeling of alarm and panic prevailing in the upper classes of Hindus on account of the awakening of the depressed classes.

It is hoped Messrs. Upadhaya and Chaudhary are coming down to Neemuch in the first week of November to remove the differences between the untouchables and the high caste people.

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